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HILL UPHOLDS THE VETO

THE SENATE PASSES THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Five Senators Only Stand by the Action of the President—The Extravagance and Waste of the Measure Given but Little Consideration—A "Robber Chorus" from the House Watches the Vote and Listens to the Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate has hastened to follow the lead of the House in overriding the President's veto of the River and Harbor bill. The vote was takn to-day on the proposition to pass the bill over the veto, and but five Senators—Hill, Smith, Vilas, Bate, and Chilton—arrayed themselves on the side of the President. While the roll was being called and pending the announcement of the result, a score or more members of the House who were interested in the outcome occupied the space in the rear of the circle. One who saw the expectant look on their faces likened them to the "robber chorus."

The speeches made by Vest, Sherman, Pettigrew, Hawley, and others in favor of the bill were barren of strong points. The essence of the arguments was that the country would be benefited by the expenditure of the huge sums appropriated by the bill.

Mr. Hill made an exceptionally able address in defense of the President's position, presenting data bearing upon other vetoes of river and harbor bills, and demonstrating clearly the justice of Executive objection to the unlimited extension of the power of the General Government over internal improvements. Mr. Vilas also sustained the veto. The vote stood 56 to 5, as follows:

YEAS—56.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McBride, (Rep., Oregon.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Harris, (Rep., N. D.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Jones, (Rep., Nev.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

NAYS—5.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Smith, (Dem., N. J.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) during the debate said that although the State of Wisconsin had been liberally treated in the bill, he could not bring himself to face the conviction that, under present circumstances, the large appropriations in it ought to be super-added to the weight of obligations already imposed on the distressed shoulders of the people.

Where, Mr. Vilas asked, was the money to come from? He knew that it had been said, in the Senate and in the House, somewhat recklessly, that there was money in the Treasury. But that money, he said, was borrowed for the purpose only of maintaining the credit of the United States. As to Mr. Sherman's suggestion that the matter was within the discretion of executive officers, Mr. Vilas asked whether the Secretary of the Treasury could exercise the discretion of discharging appropriations made in the River and Harbor bill and of leaving undischarged those made in the Legislative Appropriation bill.

In conclusion, he said: "We are going on too recklessly; and it is for that reason that I cannot bring myself to support this measure, which will impose such great additional burdens on the people of this country at a time when a period of distress has left them less capable than at other times to sustain them."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) upheld the veto power against the criticisms upon it, and reminded the Democratic side of the chamber that President Jackson had inaugurated the vetoing of the River and Harbor bills, having in 1832 returned to Congress one with his objections.

The last veto of a River and Harbor bill, Mr. Hill said, was by President Arthur, in 1882. That bill appropriated over $18,000,000, and Mr. Arthur's principal objection to it was that it contained appropriations for purposes that were not for the common defense or general welfare, or that it did not promote commerce among the States. That veto was overruled in the House of Representatives by a vote of 122 to 59 and in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 16. The veto now under consideration, Mr. Hill said, was based on the grounds of expediency, laying stress on the enormous amounts to be expended now and in the immediate future.

After a painstaking consideration of the whole measure—more careful and extensive than most Senators could have given to it—the President refused to approve the bill, and he (Mr. Hill) thought that the President's action should be sustained rather than overruled. As one who had voted against the bill on its original passage, the message had confirmed his belief in its undesirability as a whole. He regretted that the Constitution did not give the President power to veto particular items in the bill. Such a power had existed for many years in New-York and many other States, and there was no disposition there to abandon it. He introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving the President the power to veto items in an appropriation bill. It was read and laid on the table.

TILLMAN LOOSE AGAIN.

Insinuates that Senators Are Interested in Armor Plate Contracts.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The conference report (partial) on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented to the Senate to-day by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who explained that the only matters still unadjusted had reference to the number of new battleships, certain provisions in regard to their construction, and the places where they are to be built—all being involved in the question of number. The only other question remaining open was as to the price of armor plate for the contemplated ships.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said that he did not regard the question between two battleships and four battleships as of great importance. He himself was in favor of four, although the Senator from Texas, who was such a friend of struggling Cuba, had voted for only two. He would not charge the Senator with inconsistency in doing so.

"If the Senator from New-Hampshire," Mr. Mills interposed, "will give me any guarantee that these vessels shall be used in aid of the independence of Cuba I will vote for four, or five, or six battleships."

Mr. Chandler said, in view of the fact that the Bethlehem Works contracted to supply armor for other countries at $300 a ton, the Committee on Naval Affairs had recommended that unless the Secretary of the Navy could make a contract for the armor for those ships at an average price of $350—instead of $500—no contract should be made for it prior to December next, when he is to report to Congress. He hoped that the Senate would insist on that amend-

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ELEVATOR FELL FOUR FLOORS.

Thirteen Persons Injured, While the Conductor Escapes Uninjured.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The passenger elevator of the Friedenwald Printing Company, Baltimore and Eutaw Streets, fell from the fourth floor to the basement this morning. Fourteen men and women were in the car as it shot down the shaft. The elevator conductor had a miraculous escape, coming out uninjured. The other thirteen passengers were terribly injured, broken legs and arms being the fate of many. The injured are:

BARRIS, DELLA, aged nineteen; head cut, body bruised, and both feet fractured.
CLARK, SUSIE, aged forty-five; ankle broken.
HAMMACK, STELLA, aged thirty; left ankle broken.
HEAPS, LAVINIA, aged fifty; broken leg.
HOOD, MAMIE, aged seventeen; fractured leg.
JACKSON, MARY, aged forty-six; both legs broken and spine injured.
KNAPP, THOMAS, aged sixty-eight; feet crushed and rib broken.
MILKISER, FANNIE, aged eighteen; sprained back.
MITLER, HARRY, aged twenty-six; both feet broken.
RHODES, EMMA, aged twenty-seven; both ankles broken.
RIGGER, MATTIE, aged twenty-four; bruised.
SCHAFFER, F. P., aged twenty-three; both ankles and right arm broken.
VAN HARN, JOHN; back and head injured.

The victims were taken to the Maryland University Hospital. They were all employed by the printing company, and were just going to their workrooms on the top floor to begin their day's labors. As the car reached the fourth floor a sharp, cracking noise was heard; then the car stopped, hung suspended for a second, and then, with a fearful sound of rending steel as the cable strands gave way, dashed down like a cannon ball. When the elevator struck the basement floor it rebounded high in the shaft, and settled down with fourteen writhing persons piled together in the bottom of the car.

OHIO SILVER CONFERENCE.

A Small Attendance and Little Enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—The free-silver conference here to-day was not as largely attended as its projectors expected. The advocates of free silver who have not determined to leave their parties to secure unlimited coinage of silver, generally ignored the call, so that only the radical wing of the silver party was represented.

Henry T. Niles of Toledo, was Chairman, and E. D. Stark of Cleveland, who was the Populist candidate for Attorney General of the State two years ago, was Secretary. Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the National Bimetallic League, was present and addressed the conference upon the plans of the National silver convention, which is to be held at St. Louis July 22. He said he believed that the National Democratic Convention would adopt a free-silver platform, and, if it did, it would not be necessary to hold the silver convention; but it would not do to presume that the convention would do this.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Cincinnati, E. J. Blandin of Cleveland, H. T. Niles of Toledo, and A. J. Warner were chosen delegates at large to the silver convention. A committee was appointed to select the district delegates.

THREW A LIGHTED LANTERN.

Seibert Missed Lawyer Coutts and Set the House on Fire.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3.—Daniel Seibert, a farm hand, last night threw a lighted lantern at James R. Coutts, a prominent lawyer, who has an office in Pine Street, New-York City. Coutts resides during the Summer at Rockyhill, where the assault occurred. Seibert was intoxicated all day yesterday, and when Lawyer Coutts called him out into the yard to talk to him he picked up the lantern and threw it at Coutts.

It did not strike the lawyer, but went against the coal shed, setting it on fire. In a little while the flames spread to the house. Mrs. Coutts, seeing the flames, rushed into the yard, forgetting her two-year-old baby, which was asleep up stairs. As soon as she realized that her child was left behind, she began to scream, and a boy, whose name is at present unknown, rushed into the building and through the blinding smoke to the room in which the baby lay, and rescued the child.

During the excitement Seibert escaped. The loss to the property will amount to about $1,000.

TROUBLES OF J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

Their Assignment Vacated on the Ground that Fraud Was Intended.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the assignment made by J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, on the ground that it was executed with intent to defraud creditors.

The Justice also set aside mortgages, transfers of property, and bills of sale executed several months before the making of the assignment on Oct. 11, 1895, and he directed that an accounting be made and a receiver appointed for the property. Judgments are held by the Home Bank, the National Broadway Bank, and the Fifth National Bank against the firm.

It was held by Justice Truax that when the defendant firm incurred its indebtedness to the plaintiffs it was hopelessly insolvent, and that the transfer was fraudulent. He said that the firm's officers had been guilty of neglect of duty when they knew the concern was insolvent and took no measures to secure a distribution of the firm's assets among all the creditors.

The Erie Canal in Bad Shape.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The Times says the Buffalo Division of the Erie Canal is in bad shape, and boats are aground daily. The water in many places is only five feet deep, whereas the law calls for seven feet. At other places large rocks obstruct the passage, and at still others the bottom is full of stumps with which the boats collide during low water. In fact, boatmen say the canal is in poor condition all the way to Albany. Another trouble the boatmen complain of is that they are bothered by bicyclists. Capt. McCormick claims that they frighten the mules, and that at least one team has been drowned by reason of this. He believes that wheelmen should be excluded from the towpath, and its use confined to canal business.

Lawyer S. J. Stilwell Suspended.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 3.—Word was received here to-day that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, had handed down a decision in the case of Kain against Stilwell, finding Mr. Stilwell guilty of misconduct as an officer of the court and suspending him from practice for six months. The charges on which the decision was rendered were instituted against Mr. Stilwell six months ago by Edward Kain. Stephen J. Stilwell has been a prominent lawyer and politician in Mount Vernon for many years. He is a member of the Democratic City Committee and belongs to several secret orders.

Stolen Jewelry Recovered.

Detective McVey of the Thirtieth Street Station yesterday discovered two diamond rings, a marquise ring, and a solid circlet, valued at $800, in the pawn shop of W. A. Glover of 102 West Thirty-eighth Street, which were stolen from Mrs. Camilla Morell of 164 West Forty-first Street, on May 7.

Samuel J. Verona, who was charged with the theft of the rings from Mrs. Morell, is now on trial in the Court of General Sessions, Part I. Detective McVey will attempt to identify Verona as the person who pawned the rings at Glover's place.

An Indian Shoots His Wife.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—Moses Conjockety, an Indian of the Cattaraugus Reservation, shot and fatally wounded his wife on the reservation early this morning. Constable Cowdry attempted to arrest the Indian a few hours later, and the latter resisted. Cowdry fired at him, the bullet taking effect in one of his legs.

TEMPER IN POLICE BOARD

WARM TALK BETWEEN COMMISSIONERS PARKER AND ROOSEVELT.

Brought About by Col. Grant's Proposed Rules for Promotions—Mr. Parker Intimates that the Board's President Has the Reputation of Being a Tyrant—The Latter Suggests that His Colleague Show a Desire for Harmony.

Since Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker took radically opposite positions on questions of promotions in the police force the meetings of the Police Board have often been marked by scenes of excitement, but at no previous session was so much temper shown as was exhibited at the meeting yesterday.

As has been the case heretofore, Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker took the leading parts in the controversy, which was, as usual, over the long-delayed promotions in the department.

The trouble was precipitated by the presentation by Commissioner Grant of a series of rules to govern examinations and promotions. These rules were formulated with the hope of bringing the differing Commissioners into accord, but it appears to have resulted in widening the breach between them.

Before the discussion was over Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. Parker should show a disposition to work in harmony with his colleagues, and Mr. Parker intimated that Mr. Roosevelt has the reputation of being a tyrant.

In presenting the rules, Col. Grant said that he had spent some time in formulating them, that he presented them as a "treaty of peace" and hoped that they would be accepted as such. The proposed rules read as follows:

Promotions in the uniformed force of the Police Department shall be made as follows:

First—Application for promotion shall be made upon blank forms provided for that purpose, and must be filed with the Police Civil Service Board in complete and approved form ten days prior to any examination of the applicant.

Second—Examinations for promotion shall be held whenever the needs of the service require.

Third—Promotion may be made to the rank of Chief of Police from Deputy Chief, Inspector, or Captain; to Deputy Chief from Inspector or Captain; to Inspector from Captain; to Captain from Sergeant; to Sergeant from Patrolman assigned to duty as Roundsman.

Fourth—Whenever it is desired to fill a vacancy in any of the ranks referred to in Paragraph 3, the Board of Police shall cause the fact to be communicated by general order to all officers belonging to the rank or ranks from which the promotion may be legally made at least twenty days before the vacancy or vacancies are to be filled.

Fifth—All examinations for promotion will be upon the following subjects: (a) Efficiency to bear a relative weights of 65 per cent.; (b) competitive tests to bear a relative weight of 35 per cent.

Sixth—The efficiency rating shall be determined by the meritorious services, the department record, and the general bearing and trustworthiness of each applicant. This shall be ascertained as follows: Ten days prior to the competitive test it shall be the duty of the Civil Service Board to transmit to each Police Commissioner a department list of the applicants for examination. Thereupon each of the said Commissioners shall summon each of the said applicants to appear personally before him, with his application, upon which will appear his department record. As the result of the said interview, each of the Commissioners will separately make at once an efficiency grade for each applicant so appearing before him, and place it opposite to the applicant's name on the list. To arrive at such a grade each Commissioner will, on a basis of 100, representing the maximum worth, grade the applicant on (a) his personal bearing and trustworthiness, (b) his department record, (c) his meritorious services. The average of the three marks thus given will represent the Commissioner's estimate of the applicant's efficiency. Prior to the competitive examination the Board of Police shall meet, and, after comparing the merit marks accorded to each competitor by each individual Commissioner, the board shall agree upon the final efficiency mark for each competitor. The board shall transmit to the civil service examiners the list of competitors, with the final rating given to each.

Seventh—The competitive tests shall be as follows for the various ranks; all competitive tests shall be written, and shall be made under the direction of the Civil Service Board. The subject of examination shall be:

Chief, Deputy Chief, and Inspectors examination; (a) Rules and regulations of the Police Department; (b) laws of the State of New-York pertaining to police duties; (c) ordinances of the City of New-York; (d) military tactics and manoeuvres.

Captains' examination. This examination shall embrace report writing in addition to the subjects of the preceding examination.

Sergeants' examination: This examination shall include orthography, report writing, and arithmetical tests.

The relative weights of the subjects in the examination shall be determined by the Civil Service Board.

Eighth—As soon as practicable after a competitive examination, the papers of the competitors shall be marked and their general average computed. The names of those competitors who attained a general average of 75 per cent. and an average on the competitive tests of not less than 50 per cent. shall be entered upon a register in the exact order of their general averages. This register shall be known as the register of eligibles for that rank.

Ninth—Immediately upon the establishment of the register of eligibles for any rank, the Board of Police Commissioners shall, upon a printed form, request of the Civil Service Board to certify the names of the eligibles of that rank highest in general average. This request shall state the rank of the vacancy to be filled. Upon immediate receipt of said request, the Civil Service Board shall certify the name of the person highest on the register of eligibles for the rank in which the vacancy exists. The Police Board will then appoint the person whose name is so certified to fill the vacancy, and shall report said selection and appointment to the Civil Service Board. This process shall continue until the eligible list is exhausted or all the vacancies are filled.

Tenth—Whenever all the vacancies in any rank have been filled, the register of eligibles for that rank shall become ipso facto null and void.

Eleventh—All promotions shall be absolute and no probationary period of service shall be required of any eligible who has been certified.

Twelfth—Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States Army or Navy who served during the late civil war shall be first recorded on the eligible list, provided they attain the averages required by Paragraph 8.

The Commissioners listened attentively to the reading of the rules, and when this work was finished Commissioner Andrews said that the difficulty in making promotions had been due, in his opinion, to the failure to carry out the existing rules and methods.

Commissioner Parker said that he was opposed to certain of the rules suggested by Commissioner Grant. They required careful consideration and amendment, he declared. In relation to the delay in making promotions, Mr. Parker said:

Let me say a word which will make clear my position. When the eligible lists for Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants were in existence, we had almost exhausted the eligible list for Sergeant. We had not exhausted the eligible list for Captain in this sense—that we had appointed much the greater portion of the eligible men for Captain, and the remainder of the list we had made Acting Captains of upon the understanding, which I think was unanimous, that if anybody thought that some of those Acting Captains did not have experience enough, it would be well to try them a little while longer.

Upon the list for Captains I did not feel that I could give my vote for two. As to one, upon investigation, I signified that I could not substantiate what stories I had heard; as to the other, I not only did not substantiate the reports, but the man admitted them to me, and, I believe, became—I think it was not at first—the opinion of the board, on the whole, that from what had been learned of that man it would not have been desirable to have made him Captain.

On the list of Inspectors were three; one of them, a veteran, was promoted. The other two I did not feel I could vote for. The question was never brought up in the board, but I signified my feeling in a meeting in my room—an informal meeting. It was an informal meeting. The Chief of Police did not make any permanent recommendation as to either of these two candidates for Inspectors, and, lacking that, as the law contemplated, the promotions could not be made in those two cases, although the matter was never brought to a vote in the board.

Thereafter, unforeseen by me and without any wish of the kind upon my part, a motion was introduced by Commissioner Andrews to abolish all the existing eligible lists for promotions, which swept at once off those lists all the candidates for Sergeants, for Captains, and for Inspectors. I was somewhat surprised that Col. Grant voted for that. I took it that you [referring to Mr. Roosevelt] knew beforehand of the preparation of the resolution because of your remarks in the board that day. Col. Grant informed me that he did not know of it.

Here President Roosevelt broke in on

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DR. WILLARD PARKER ASSIGNS.

His Embarrassment Said to be Temporary and Due to Loans.

Dr. Willard Parker of 55 Fifth Avenue, whose father, the late Dr. Willard Parker, endowed the hospital in this city bearing his name, made an assignment yesterday to Charles H. Demeritt of 146 Broadway, giving a preference to Mrs. Mary A. Parker of New-Canaan, Conn., for $9,000.

The embarrassment of Dr. Parker, it is said, is only temporary, as he has enough assets to pay his creditors in full, but they cannot be made immediately available. His assignment is said to be due to his liberal gifts to the poor and generous loans to friends. Whenever a friend requested a loan he would borrow the money for him if he did not have funds of his own available, and his poor patients have never been urged to pay for his services.

Howard Van Sinderen, who has been Dr. Parker's attorney and friend for many years, said yesterday that Dr. Parker did not make the assignment to avoid paying his debts, but took the only course an honorable man could for the benefit of his creditors by turning over everything he has to the assignee. He has an interest in considerable real estate left by his father, but cannot convert it into money, as his mother has the benefit of it as long as she lives. Much of the money he has borrowed in order to help others has not been repaid to him. He is unable to make this money good to his creditors at present, but there is no doubt whatever that he has enough assets to pay every one in full. Mr. Van Sinderen could not state the amount of the liabilities.

Mr. Demeritt, the assignee, also said that Dr. Parker had been too liberal in helping his friends. He said he could not state the liabilities.

MRS. SLACK GETS HER CHILDREN.

Decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has reversed the judgment rendered by Judge McComas of the District Supreme Court in dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings begun by Mrs. Mary Kemble Black to recover her two little girls from the guardianship of Col. Lewis and Harriet Addie Slack Perrine of Trenton, N. J., and has ordered the hearing of the petition to be continued in the court below.

In his will, Mr. Slack created his sister, Mrs. Perrine, the guardian of his daughters. The will was contested, sustained, and probated. The mother sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the New-Jersey courts to recover possession of the children, but in the meantime Mrs. Perrine had brought them to Washington. Proceedings were begun here and a writ of habeas corpus was granted, but on Feb. 5 last, Justice McComas discharged that writ.

From this decision an appeal was taken, and the Court of Appeals, without passing upon the question raised in the lower court as to whether under an old English law, said to be still in force here, a father had the right to dispose of his children by will, decided that the New-Jersey courts had jurisdiction of the case and that the custody of the children having thereby been awarded to the mother, the case was res adjudicata as far as the District was concerned.

ACTIVITY IN SILVER SPECULATION.

Due Partly to Political and Partly to Commercial Causes.

There was unusual activity in silver speculation yesterday. Trading in silver certificates in the Stock Exchange was one of the features of the day, and the price advanced from 69 to 69½. At the close of business in the Exchange 69 was bid and 69¼ was asked. The aggregate sales for the day were 140,000 ounces, which is the highest record for more than a year. Clark, Dodge & Co. were large sellers, and Zimmerman & Co. were the principal buyers.

There are now on deposit in the Mercantile Trust Company only 42,000 ounces of silver which represent outstanding certificates. Deliveries on yesterday's sales will consequently be principally of the actual metal, unless there should be additional deposits of silver with the trust company in exchange for certificates.

The activity in silver just now is attributable to a variety of causes, partly political and partly commercial. There is a steadily increasing demand for American silver in France and Spain. The French mints have the reputation of coining gold and silver at less cost than any other mints in the world. Large shipments of silver to France are now being made to enable the mints to fulfill a contract with Russia to coin 25,000,000 rubles.

Spain is using a great deal of silver just now in the production of subsidiary coin for use in paying its army in Cuba.

Fire Let Trick Doves Escape.

A burning rag blown from the chimney of a restaurant in Sixth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, lighted on the wooden cupola of the American Musée, formerly Worth's Museum, on the corner, and set fire to it shortly after noon yesterday. It resulted in the burning of a hole in the cupola and the escape of three trick doves. The hole in the cupola did not worry Manager George H. Wilson as much as the loss of the three birds, for their departure made it impossible for his star performers to give a portion of the evening entertainments. The matinée performance was omitted.

Mr. Ivison's Servant to Have $10,000.

The will of William Ivison, the publisher, who left personal property valued at $617,000, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mary Ann Sheridan, a servant, who was in his employ for many years, is to receive $10,000. The widow is to be paid the income on $65,000 while she remains unmarried. To David B. Ivison, who is appointed his executor, is left the residue of the estate.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Paxton Injured.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 3.—While hanging some garments in his closet yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, who has a Summer residence here, met with a serious accident. His eye caught on one of the clothes hooks and was badly cut before Dr. Paxton could be released. Dr. Everett Herrick was summoned. Dr. Paxton may lose the sight of his eye.

Pocketbook Containing $770 Lost.

Mrs. Sabine Landy of 124 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, called at Police Headquarters last evening and reported to Capt. Campbell that she had lost her pocket book, containing $770, while in one of the Fulton Street millinery stores during the afternoon. She said she had drawn the money from the South Brooklyn Savings Bank in the morning and had it in a brown leather pocketbook.

A Week's Work of the Canals.

ALBANY, June 3.—For the week ending May 31 the total clearances on the State canals were 163,651 tons, as compared with 143,669 tons last year. The biggest item of increase was in the amount of wheat carried—24,045 tons, against 5,279 tons last year. There was considerably less corn and oats carried than in the corresponding week last year.

VARIOUS CASUALTIES.

—Randolph Chinnery, sexton of the cemetery at West Long Branch, N. J., was buried by the caving in of a grave, and was injured so severely that he will die.

—Robert Ware of Roadstown, N. J., hitched a cow to the back of his buggy. A passing bicyclist scared the cow, the buggy was overturned, and Ware was fatally injured.

—Constable Andrew Huck of Newark, N. J., died yesterday from injuries received in a collision of his buggy with a trolley car at Bloomfield May 3.

—At Grey Cliff, Mon., a Northern Pacific freight train was wrecked by running into a herd of cattle. Two tramps were killed.

—A runaway team at Buffalo killed Michael Dadriska, and severely injured John Miller and "Tony" Fisher.

—An upturned wreck, dangerous to navigation was sighted May 30 in latitude 27° north, longitude 73° west.

—John Burnett was struck by a Lehigh Valley train at a grade crossing in Plainfield, N. J., and killed.

GONE MAD OVER SILVER

KENTUCKY FREE-COINAGE MEN IGNORE ALL OTHER DEMOCRATS.

Blackburn Idolized While the Names of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle Are Hooted—Only Two Sound-Money Delegates Are Permitted to Go to the Chicago Convention—A Turbulent Gathering at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—This was a day of triumph for Senator Blackburn and the free-silver element of the Blue Grass Democracy. The white-metal advocates outnumbered their opponents in the State Convention three to one. They were not disposed to be magnanimous, and, despite the pacific advice of Senator Blackburn, the gold men were shown scant courtesy. State Chairman Charles R. Long was the first to experience the ill-will of the silverites. In closing his address on calling the convention to order, he said: "Grover Cleveland stands to-day as the equal in devotion to the best interests of our Government and faithful service of any President that has preceded him. The country is indebted to the Democratic Party for his election, and I doubt not that the convention will give him their votes."

This was the signal for a scene. The silver delegates yelled and shouted and created such a disturbance that the Chairman could scarcely proceed, and when he said: "John G. Carlisle stands before the American people as one of the purest and ablest statesmen" they drowned his voice with hoots and yells.

Nominations for temporary Chairman being in order, John S. Rhea, for the silver men, presented the name of Charles J. Bronston for temporary Chairman, and Col. Bennett H. Young (gold) nominated Judge Alexander P. Humphreys. He could scarcely be heard, and the Chairman rebuked the delegates for their discourtesy.

Bronston won by a big majority. The vote, which shows the strength of silver in the convention, was: Bronston, 691; Humphreys, 206.

Mr. Bronston addressed the convention and after he had finished his address John S. Rhea made a three-minute speech counseling harmony. Then Senator Blackburn appeared on the platform. The delegation rose as one man, waved their hats, umbrellas, and kerchiefs, or whatever else they had handy, and cheered for several minutes before they would allow him to speak.

The Senator told of his years of service to the party and said that, while he had suffered much at the hands of Democrats who opposed the policy he advocated, he bore them no ill will and had no animosity against those who had fought him so bitterly. He counseled harmony and urged his enthusiastic friends to be generous in this, the hour of their victory, and unite with the opposition, but without surrendering any of the principles for which they had fought so bravely.

After the appointment of the committees the convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report when the convention reassembled, the other committees could not report.

The Organization Committee also had a great deal of work to do in thoroughly reorganizing the party machinery of the State and could not report to-night, and the convention adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The delegates at large to Chicago will be J. C. S. Blackburn, P. W. Hardin, John S. Rhea, and ex-Congressman W. T. Elis. Daniel E. O'Sullivan, member of the Board of Public Safety of Owensville, is slated for National Committeeman.

The district delegates chosen to-day are, with two exceptions, (those from the Louisville district,) rabid free-coinage men.

The opinion of the silver leaders regarding the platform is that they should be temperate in regard to all enemies of the 16-to-1 idea. It will declare for free silver at 16 to 1, and the names of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle will not be mentioned. It will express disapproval of the construction placed on the 1892 platform by the Administration. The five men who did not vote for Senator Blackburn in the last Legislature will not be mentioned by name.

The resolutions will say that all Democrats should stand by the action of the majority, and will express disapproval of the action of those in the Legislature who did not abide by the decision of the Democratic caucus. Blackburn will, of course, be declared to be still the nominee.

It is not believed that any attempt will be made to adopt the unit rule.

KANSAS FOR SILVER.

Delegates Bound Not to Vote for a Sound-Money Man.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—The Kansas Democrats to-day elected a delegation to the National Convention and bound them to vote for no Presidential candidate who was not unequivocally for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The platform adopted commended the Administration in so far as regards Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy, his efforts for tariff reform, his firm stand toward Spain, and the Americans held in Cuban prisons. "But," said Chairman Blair, in submitting his report, "the committee differs totally and radically with the President on the all-absorbing question of finance, and therefore resolve that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without any effort toward international agreement, believing this great country capable of taking care of itself."

The resolutions provided that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for no man for the Presidential nomination not holding well-known views favoring free silver.

C. Johnson of Peabody was elected National Committeeman.

Following are the delegates at large: David Overmyer, John Martin, Frank Bacon, J. H. Atwood, J. D. McCleverty, and J. B. McKinstry.

FREE SILVER IN CONTROL.

Will Send a Solid Delegation from Virginia to Chicago.

STAUNTON, Va., June 3.—The Democratic State Convention which will assemble here to-morrow will be overwhelmingly for free silver. Congressman Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, the Chairman of the Virginia Silver Committee, who is here, claims that the free-silver men will have all ten of the Congressional districts, and will, therefore, choose a solid delegation to the Chicago Convention. This seems to be practically, if not literally, correct.

The adoption of the unit rule, the control of the party organization, and the selection of Electors seem to be the only questions which are not pretty well disposed of already. A notice signed by Chairman Otey has been distributed among the free-silver delegates in which that side is advised to elect the members of the State and District Committees, and all ten of the Electors. There is, however, opposition even among the free silverites, to the adoption of this programme.

The conservative sentiment is to make an equal division of Electors and members of the committee between the silver and gold men.

There is a division of sentiment upon the question of carrying out the unit rule. It is believed it may be adopted in some very modified form.

ECKELS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Controller May Be Asked to Lead Illinois Sound-Money Democrats.

CHICAGO, June 3.—On account of advancing years and increasing infirmities, Senator Palmer declines to become a candidate of the Sound-Money Democracy for Governor of Illinois. News of his declination reached Chicago yesterday, and a boom was at once started in favor of the nomination of James H. Eckels of Ottawa for Governor on the sound-money Democratic ticket. Mr. Eckels holds the office of Controller of the Currency, but it is believed he would resign that post in order to make the race for Governor of Illinois as the candidate of the honest-money Democracy.

"In my opinion," said Henry S. Robbins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money League, "James H. Eckels is the best man that could be named to lead the sound-money movement. He understands the currency question thoroughly, and can discuss it intelligently and forcefully. He is a young man full of nervous energy, and is a pleasing speaker. In him the cause of sound money would have an eloquent and aggressive champion.

"I am satisfied that he would poll a very large vote, and I think there would be a chance of his election. However, the question of electing anybody is not of great importance just now. The question of saving the Democratic Party from disgrace is much more important than the success of any candidate."

EX-GOV. FLOWER HOPEFUL.

Thinks the Chicago Convention Will Speak for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Ex-Gov. Flower of New-York is in Chicago, accompanied by his wife. He will remain until the end of the week. He is firmly of the opinion that the National Democratic Convention will adopt a sound-money platform.

"I do not think the silver men will control the convention," Gov. Flower said; "nor do I believe the two-thirds rule will be repealed. It should not be abrogated, and I will never vote to have it abolished. The prospects of a Democratic victory this year are not very encouraging, and I do not expect to see a scramble for the Presidential nomination. The party probably will have to draft the candidate this year, because there will be nobody seeking the nomination, unless the situation shall change materially before the convention. I think many of the Democrats who are now supporting free silver really are not in favor of a depreciated currency. It looks to me as if there are a good many people in the free-silver movement who are trying to get even with somebody. I do not believe the delegates from the Southern States will antagonize the Northern and Eastern Democrats on the money question. It is a minor question with the people of the South.

"If they ask to have a platform adopted declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they will be told, and they will know, that it will mean that the Democrats cannot carry a single Northern State. They will know that with such a platform adopted by the Democrats, McKinley will be nominated and elected, at least twenty-five States with Republican majorities will have delegates at St. Louis in favor of a sound-money platform, and they will be States that control a majority of the Electoral votes. The Southern men will be told that they can have the silver platform, if they desire, with all its consequences, or that they may adopt a sound plank on the currency question, and try to carry New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. They will be told, as they know now, that the McKinley tariff law had a hundred force bills in it. What can they expect when McKinley himself is President?

"Personally, I believe that the Southern Democrats fear negro domination more than anything else. They know if the Republican Party obtains power a force bill is certain to be passed. They will place the issue of home rule above the currency question, as they have in the past made the tariff question subordinate to that issue. There are many protectionists among the Southern Democrats, but they have never failed when their homes were in danger to stand solid in support of the Democratic ticket. It is the duty of every Democrat who has any influence to exert it at Chicago in favor of the proposition that the Government shall not issue one dollar in currency that will not be redeemed in the best money that is issued. In other words, it is the duty of every Democrat who wishes to see the credit of the Nation preserved to insist upon the maintenance of the present gold standard."

Gov. Flower said that the Democrats of New-York would adopt a sound-money platform, and elect a sound-money delegation to the National Convention at their State Convention, which will be held June 24.

The Fight in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—A call was issued here to-day for a Democratic free-silver convention, or mass meeting, which will be held in this city Friday night next. It is intended as a forerunner of the coming Democratic State Convention, and its object is to complete the free-silver organization for the coming fight. The call is signed by about fifty prominent Democrats of the State.

Oneida Delegates Chosen.

UTICA, N. Y., June 3.—In the Second Oneida Assembly District to-day Charles D. Kleth, Hugo Keller, and Orville Buchanan were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

MASSIA, APACHE CHIEF, IS SLAIN.

New-Mexico Glad to be Relieved of This Powerful Marauder.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—Gen. Wheaton was notified yesterday that Massia, the renegade Apache chief, had been slain in Southern Arizona by Indian scouts. Massia killed three scouts before he gave up the ghost.

The passing of Massia will be heard with delight by all of the inhabitants of Southern Arizona and New-Mexico, for he was a red-handed murderer, treacherous, and powerful with the disorderly element of the San Carlos redskins. He was one of Geronimo's braves, and succeeded to

Rates was paid by the syndicate $2,330.88 for "service."

Mr. Rhind testified that he had not yet, so far as his part of it was concerned, paid Gov. Evans's fee or learned what it would be. It appears on the record that at least two of the three State officials actively engaged in the negotiation of the bonds were employed and paid by the purchasers.

Some "Unknown" People.

The impression given to the persons most actively engaged in behalf of the syndicate at the time is clearly set forth in the testimony. Certain members of the syndicate expressed curiosity and interest, natural, perhaps, in the circumstances. They inquired why it was that of $118,000 bonus offered by the State to purchasers of the bonds, only $39,300 was available for the actual purchasers who were to furnish the money, while $78,700 was to go to Mr. Rhind, who was furnishing no money and apparently taking no active part in the dicker. The Richmond broker told them he understood—presumably from Mr. Rhind—that the bulk of that sum was to "be divided among parties in South Carolina who had political influence." The New-York broker, who was in close association with Mr. Rhind, and whose opportunities for knowledge were best of all, replied that they would better not investigate that; that it is to go to people who would better not be known."

It reads that way in the testimony as taken.

When Mr. Rhind was on the stand, he was not pressed regarding his use of his part of the bonus, and offered no explanation.

Where Did the Money Go?

It is not in evidence in this case, but it is a fact capable of easy and direct proof, that Mr. Rhind, while holding the option on the bond issue and endeavoring to induce the formation of a syndicate to take it, stated that he would not get more than enough from it to pay for his time and expenses. It is also true that members of the syndicate who were willing to deal directly with the State and take the bonds for a commission of three-fourths of 1 per cent. were officially informed that no propositions could be considered unless they were sent through Mr. Rhind—that not even an offer of par net, without any commission, would be considered, although at that very time Mr. Rhind was demanding a 2¼ per cent. commission.

When the time came for division of the bonus of $78,000, the New-York man took $20,000 and the Richmond man $5,000, for special services and expenses. Mr. Rhind got $48,500, and Major Gary $1,000. A peculiar and perhaps significant circumstance is that Mr Rhind took his $48,000, not in one draft on the Baltimore Trust Company, but in three separate drafts, all payable the same day—one for $25,000, one for $9,000, and one for $14,500.

The Record.

To sum up, according to the sworn evidence on record:

Mr. Rhind, who has no special prominence or standing in business circles, and who was not a citizen or resident of South Carolina, was approached by the present Governor, Evans, then the recognized administration leader in the Legislature.

He was given by Gov. Tillman and Treasurer Bates an exclusive option to place $6,000,000 4 per cents at a commission of 5 per cent. fourteen months before the time for the bonds to be issued.

He failed to effect this, and Gov. Tillman declared that, after a personal visit to New-York, he became convinced that a 4 per cent. bond could not be placed. The Governor again gave an exclusive option to Rhind to place a 4½ per cent. loan. The syndicate formed to take this fell to pieces. For the third time Mr. Rhind was given the exclusive option.

The men who composed the syndicate got $39,000, or three-quarters of 1 per cent. The men who organized the syndicate got from Rhind $25,000, or less than one-half of 1 per cent. Mr. Rhind realized $49,000, or nearly 1 per cent., on the option given him long in advance of the time for placing the loan. So far as that part of it is concerned, it appears to have been a free gift from the State of South Carolina to a chosen citizen of Georgia, who employed the present Gov. Evans and his uncle as his attorneys.

The $2,000 and odd paid Treasurer Bates by the syndicate is said here to have been for services in removing the money sent by the syndicate from Charleston to Columbia.

Tillman Would Take Silver.

Gov. Tillman demanded that the syndicate pay for its bonds in currency in Columbia. That was in June, 1893, just about the time of the panic, and it was represented to him that the currency could not be obtained, except in silver, which would load six freight cars. He replied with the declaration that the six cars should be delivered to him at the State line, and that he would order out the troops to escort it to Columbia.

"By ——," he exclaimed to the banker who was negotiating with im; "you can't scare me by threatening to pay in silver." But he was finally pacified and induced to accept exchange on Charleston.

It is possible that the continued employment of Mr. Rhind and the renewals of the exclusive option to him were the results of the confidence he inspired in his ability, and that his forty-nine-thousand-dollar commission is his exclusively, not to be shared with anybody. It is also possible that the duties of Mr. Evans, now Governor, as attorney for Mr. Rhind did not interfere with or affect his actions and course in the Legislature, and that he could and did separate his private interests and his public duties entirely. It is further possible that State Treasurer Bates earned the $2,000 paid him by the syndicate fairly and fully. In the language of Marc Antony, they are "all honorable men."

It is not possible, however, for Tillman and his followers, in view of this transaction, with any consistency to continue to accuse the President and Secretary Carlisle of mismanagement, waste, favoritism, or worse, or to denounce with horror the idea of attorneys or members of trusts, corporations, and syndicates sitting in Congress.

RAINES BALLOT BILL CONDEMNED.

Trustees of City Club Make Report on Work Before Legislature.

The City Club last night listened to a report from its Trustees on the work of the club during the past Winter with the lawmakers at Albany. The meeting was the first held under a new provision of the club's constitution, which requires four meetings each year in addition to those previously prescribed.

The report gave a summary of the efforts of the Committee on Legislation to secure the passage of the Wray Greater New-York bill, and criticised the Raines Ballot bill, which has recently become a law. Of this the Trustees said:

It constitutes an entirely new election code, repealing the old law upon the subject. By various devices it makes the nomination difficult, and the election almost impossible, of any except machine candidates. The effect of the bill will be further to consolidate political power in the hands of the party bosses, and to rob the independent voter of his right to organized revolt at the ballot box. * * * It is the open acknowledgment on the part of both machines that their interests are common, and are opposed to the interests of the mass of the citizens.

The bosses of both parties have found this out, and have endeavored to perpetuate their power by enacting a law that shall make the machines all powerful on election day, as well as in the party conventions.

The report discussed at some length the school bill which has become a law. The original bill introduced by Senator Pavey was drawn and indorsed by the club's Committee on Legislation. The compromise bill which was passed was highly commended in the Trustees' report, which spoke of it as "one of the most important measures of the generation."

Announcement was made that the Committee on Legislation has named a subcommittee to report on a draft of a Constitutional amendment relating to street railway franchises in cities; also to report forms of bills on civil service, corrupt practices, and the heights of buildings.

The report, which was signed by a majority of the Trustees, was adopted.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

H. W. Jones of New-Jersey, to be a Chaplain in the navy; Lieut. Col. Thomas Wilson, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General; Major W. A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General; Capt. P. E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. M. O. Hammond, to be Captain; Second Lieut. C. F. Stockle, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. C. W. Powell, to be Captain.

Mount Vernon's School Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 3.—The election for School Trustees in this city yesterday resulted in the re-election of W. A. Roedell, James G. Anderson, S. O. Myers, Jesse Lantz, and T. E. Skinner.

WORK OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SOME OF MR. JASPER'S IDEAS IN VIEW OF THE NEW LAW.

The Superintendent Has Something to Say About Kindergartens, Manual Training, Size of Classes, and Courses of Study to the Board of Education—Clerk McMullin and Superintendent of Buildings Snyder Are Again Elected.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a communication was received from City Superintendent John Jasper which, just before the close of the session, was referred to the Committee on Instruction.

Mr. Jasper found it opportune to thank the board for continuation of confidence manifested in what he termed his "re-election," and said he felt that he voiced the determination of his associates as well as himself in giving assurance that the provisions of the new law would be carried out with as much loyalty and zeal as were those of the old law.

The Superintendent, in view of the change in the school law, reiterated some former recommendations, and submitted for consideration matters of immediate interest.

Of kindergarten instruction, he said that classes of this—seventh primary—grade had been established in fifteen schools. He considered such instruction of undoubted value. Demand for admission to regular classes has retarded the formation of kindergarten classes, but the removal of janitors from school buildings gives opportunity for immediate extension of this part of school work, and in plans for new schools provision is made for suitable rooms for kindergarten classes.

The same causes retarded the introduction of the manual-training course of study, while there are forty manual-training schools or departments, which had 29,344 pupils registered May 1 last. Of this course, Mr. Jasper said:

From a close scrutiny of the results of the methods of instruction the conclusion was reached that similar methods should be introduced, as far as practicable, into all schools; hence a revision of the regular course of study was effected in 1889, and many features of the manual-training course were adopted. I am of the opinion, and would recommend, that whenever it is possible to prepare suitable rooms in grammar school buildings, the manual-training course of study be introduced, and that upon such introduction the same course of study be adopted by the surrounding primary schools.

Mr. Jasper deals as follows with the question of additional school accommodations:

It is a matter of regret that the financial and legislative authorities could not see their way clear to granting the entire amount which your board deemed necessary to supply additional sittings and to replace those that were not fully suitable for present use; still, the appropriation granted is so far in advance of any sum allowed heretofore for similar purposes, that we cannot but feel thankful for the liberality with which the wants of our schools have been treated. I would urge that immediate measures be taken for the purchase of needed sites, for the construction of new schools, and for the improvement of such school buildings as are no longer adequate to proper sanitary requirements.

Treating the question of sizes of classes as in direct connection with the subject of additional school accommodations, the Superintendent said:

I would call your special attention to the question of the proper size of classes. In my judgment, it is very undesirable that any teacher should be required to teach more than forty pupils at a time, yet the exigencies of most schools compel the formation of larger classes.

Your board has wisely reduced the limits of numbers for grammar and primary classes, yet the number of classrooms in some schools has been insufficient to care for all applicants without exceeding the limits set by the new law. In most of such cases, your Committee on Instruction, by virtue of authority conferred by the by-law, has authorized the formation of classes in accordance with the limitations formerly existing.

The preparation of more classrooms, to reduce the size of many classes, forms an additional argument for the speedy enlargement of the school accommodations.

Of half-day classes, the communication said that the pressing demand for admission to schools had compelled their formation, but the number of pupils at any half-day session should be limited to forty, and the regular course of instruction might be so modified as to help pupils in making good preparation for promotion at the close of the term.

The Superintendent said that the organization of a home for incorrigible truants and non-attendants was essential, and asked that early attention be given to the preparation of such a building. Of the revision of the course of study, he said:

Remarks made on the matter of manual-training schools would naturally suggest the revision of the course of study. Radical changes have been made in the subjects of study, and in the methods of instruction, and the last two decades have shown, as I believe not only departure, but progress, from the position occupied at the beginning of the period. Frequent general changes in a school system are undesirable, for they tend to unsettle the teachers, and to distract them from the performance of the best classroom work.

In the present case, however, the courses of study have been well tested, and the points in which they should be improved have been generally agreed upon. Hence, I am of the opinion that there should be no difficulty at this time in revising the courses of study in such manner as to make a still further advance.

In order that the new school law's efficiency may be maintained from the moment it becomes operative—July 1 next—Mr. Jasper suggested the appointment of eighteen Assistant Superintendents, three Supervisors of Physical Exercise, (one male and two females;) two Supervisors of Manual Training, (males;) two Supervisors of Kindergarten, (females;) one Supervisor of Sewing, (female;) one Supervisor of Cooking, (female,) and two Supervisors of Music, (females.)

On motion of Dr. Edward H. Peaslee, Mr. Jasper's communication was ordered to be incorporated in the minutes. A report of the Finance Committee favoring the issue of bonds for $90,000 for a new school in East Fourth Street was adopted.

The Committee on Instruction, or the Hunt Committee, as Commissioner Strauss good naturedly termed it, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the licenses of all Principals appointed after the passage of this resolution shall be provisional and shall be valid for a period of two years, unless sooner revoked.

Commissioner Hunt, in speaking to the resolution, said that the committee had cluded that licenses granted to Principals when newly appointed should not be of a more permanent character than licenses to an assistant teacher or special teacher, and that a provisional period of two years should be established. Schools frequently suffered because of untried Principals, who should be persons capable of pedagogic direction and be held responsible for the progress of both pupils and teachers.

In answer to Commissioner Strauss, Mr. Hunt said that Superintendent Jasper had been consulted in regard to the resolution, and at his suggestion the term of probation was extended from one year to two years. Commissioner Hubbell entirely concurred with the views of the committee.

Mr. Strauss, nominating, under the new law, Arthur McMullin to succeed himself as Clerk of the Board of Education, warmly eulogized him. The nomination brought hearty seconds from Gen. Ketchum and Mr. Hubbell. Mr. McMullin's election was unanimous. Because of the law which sets the time for organization at the meeting in January, 1897, the term was fixed "within the pleasure of the board." The salary was determined at $4,500 a year, which Mr. McMullin has hitherto received.

Commissioner Little, in moving the appointment of Charles B. J. Snyder as Superintendent of School Buildings, which office he has held since 1891, said many pleasant things of his worth and devotion. Mr. Snyder was unanimously elected, and his salary was voted at $7,500 a year, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

On motion of Commissioner Ketchum the Committee on Instruction was requested to report names for Supervisors of special branches of instruction.

An opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott was read. It said the new school law was not mandatory in regard to appointments. All or some could be made at yesterday's meeting. As to salaries, it was not necessary to consider consequences in fixing them, so far as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was concerned.

This view resulted in the postponement of the appointment of Assistant City Superintendents and Supervisors until June 17. Commissioner Strauss was informed by Commissioner Beneville that the Committee on Instruction favored the appointment of eighteen Assistant City Superintendents and from four to six Supervisors.

Rising to a question of privilege, Gen. Ketchum said that he was absent from the meeting of May 28 because he was engaged in a trial at Boston. Had he been present he would have cast his vote for John Jasper. (Cheers from Mr. Jasper's supporters.)

The first appointments under the provisional rule were those of Miss Margaretta Euhlein as Principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 54, and Edward W. Stitt as Principal of the male department of Grammar School No. 89. Seventeen teachers were retired at their own request.

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FAVORABLE TO DANIEL DRAWBAUGH

The Senate Committee on Patents Decides Against Bell Company.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate Committee on Patents, by a vote of 4 to 3, has made a favorable report on the bill for the relief of Daniel Drawbaugh. The vote was as follows: For the bill—Messrs. Pritchard, Call, Mills, and Berry; against the bill—Messrs. Platt, Clark, and Wetmore. This bill has an important bearing on the Bell telephone patent. It directs the Commissioner of Patents to issue to Daniel Drawbaugh a patent or patents for the inventions of improvements in telephony described and claimed in pending applications filed by Drawbaugh in the Patent Office at various times from 1880 until 1884, nothwithstanding that said inventions may have been in use or on sale for more than two years prior to the date of the filing of Drawbaugh's original application of July 26, 1880.

These patents, when issued, are to have the same effect as though no delay had occurred in presenting or prosecution therefor, and each patent when so issued is to be good in law to secure to the owner the sole right during its term to the exclusive use, make, and sale of such patented invention. A proviso gives all persons having apparatus containing any of these inventions in use at the time of issuing such patent the right to continue the use of such apparatus without charge or molestation, and no one is to be liable to Mr. Drawbaugh for any manufacture, use, or sale of Drawbaugh's inventions occurring prior to the issuance of the patent or patents authorized in the bill favorably reported.

Effect of the Action.

J. R. Bartlett, President of the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company, said yesterday regarding the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Patents on the Drawbaugh bill: "It will permit the issue to Drawbaugh of fundamental patents for the microphone, thereby transferring the control of the long-distance telephone from the Bell Company, under the Berliner patent, to the Drawbaugh Company. Drawbaugh's priority in the invention of the telephone has long been known and abundantly established, and the Government has a second suit pending against the Bell Company, in which this priority has been plainly demonstrated.

"Drawbaugh has been prevented from obtaining these fundamental patents only by a slight technicality, which was set up against him through the influence of the Bell Company, and it is to relieve Drawbaugh of this technicality that the present bill has been introduced. Opposition was made before the Senate Committee on Patents by the counsel of the Bell Company, and an exhaustive argument was presented to show that Drawbaugh was not entitled to any consideration, but the merits of his claims were so apparent that the Patent Committee reported the bill favorably."

ARRESTED FOR A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Miss Rembert in Her Ante-Mortem Statement Exonerated Capt. Hansen.

Capt. Charles Hansen of the Clyde Line steamship Croatian, who lives at 52 Court Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Bertha Schroeder of 319 East Fifty-sixth Street, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on charges of being concerned in the death of Florine Rembert of 343 West Twenty-second Street, who died on Tuesday. Capt. Hansen was afterward released by Coroner Fitzpatrick under $1,000 bail, and Mrs. Schroeder was obliged to furnish $3,000 for her appearance at the inquest.

Miss Rembert's parents live in Georgetown, S. C. She came to this city three weeks ago. She became ill, was attended by Mrs. Schroeder, and later by Dr. Schofield of 343 West Twenty-second Street, who reported the case to Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct. Capt. Pickett notified Coroner Fitzpatrick, who took Miss Rembert's ante-mortem statement.

She declared a moment before her death that Capt. Hansen was an old family friend, and was in no wise responsible for her condition, but he was arrested as a precaution. A brother of the girl, who came from Connecticut yesterday, said he believed Capt. Hansen innocent of the charge against him.

THE LAWYER WOULDN'T STEP DOWN

So Magistrate Mott Called on a Roundsman.

Aaron and Henry Einstein, grocers, of 155 Ridge Street were each fined $10 for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. They resisted City Marshal Abrahamson, who served a writ of attachment upon them on Tuesday.

Attorney Hoffman was questioning Policeman William Seip, who arrested the prisoners, when Magistrate Mott ordered him to let the policeman answer without interruptions. The lawyer began to argue, when Magistrate Mott, becoming angry, ordered him from the bridge in front of the bench, and, upon his refusal to obey, directed Roundsman O'Brien to put him off.

The lawyer and the policeman struggled, but the Roundsman conquered. The lawyer protested, and demanded that the Magistrate's remarks be taken down by the court stenographer. Magistrate Mott declared the lawyer impertinent, and told him he could not run the court. The fines were paid under protest, and an appeal will be taken.

General Synod Reformed Church.

CATSKILL, June 3.—The General Synod, Reformed Church in America, began its ninetieth annual session here this afternoon, with nearly 150 delegates in attendance. The retiring President, the Rev. Dr. Stryker, of Asbury Park, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer. Officers were then elected as follows: President—the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Vice President—The Rev. J. F. Zwemmar, of Orange City, Iowa; Stated Clerk—The Rev. Dr. Hart; Permanent Clerk—The Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck of Jersey City; Temporary Clerks—The Revs. George G. Selbert of Garfield, N. J.; J. G. Gebhardt of Herkimer, N. Y. Adjournment was taken until evening, when Dr. Stryker preached the synodical sermon from Philippians iv., 15-18. The topic was the duty of the Church to her aged and infirm ministers, and to the widows and orphans of her deceased clergymen.

TEMPER IN POLICE BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Parker's speech, saying: "The vote adopting the resolutions was unanimous."

Commissioner Parker continued:

That was because I had no objection to the cancellation. So far as the Inspectors' list was concerned. I did not feel, conscientiously, that I could vote for the two men for Inspectors.

It was desirable that in due course promotions should be made. I thought it was good to give some little time for men who had been promoted to become seasoned in their places—if I may use that term. Consequently, upon April 7, now almost two months back, as I heard no suggestion from any other Commissioner as to making up the new eligible list, I myself, in board meeting upon that day—I think it was April 7, or at least two days before you went to Albany to have the law changed, or to argue the change of the law—I introduced the subject and pressed upon the board the desirability of proceeding with the promotions.

I was met at that time by a statement from you, Mr. Roosevelt, that you wished to know what I was going to do when I rated a man, and whether I was going to introduce objections to any man after I had rated him. Of course I could not give any pledge as to what my action would be in any particular, because I felt I should be left free to raise objections to any man.

However, I made my suggestion, and it was not taken up. There has been, as you know, a great deal of talk in the public press of a "hold-up." I can only characterize talk of that kind as of pretty much the same description as that of alleged "hold-ups" in the talk of "a carnival of crime" last Fall.

Mr. Parker then said he understood that Col. Grant had shown his proposed rules to Mr. Roosevelt, and that the latter objected to them, and had requested a postponement. He said he had always been in favor of making promotions as rapidly as possible, and that such new men should be promoted as were found to be fit. He added:

I think that when we retire from the department we shall leave behind us a force much better calculated to resist demoralizing influences and to frown down those which heretofore scandalized and demoralized the force. In other words, the men whom we have advanced from the ranks upon no other grounds than those of efficiency and honesty will be the men to whom we must look for a change in the tone of the force.

I agree entirely with what Mr. Andrews says, that what is needed is not, in his precise words, "new methods." The trouble is the failure to carry out the existing methods. We made regulations some time back which seem to have been forgotten in the hurry of the moment. You drew them up, Mr. President, and, as I recollect, they were unanimously passed and adopted. Some of those regulations are very different from these offered now.

Commissioner Parker made particular objection to Paragraph 9 of the proposed rules which he characterized as vicious and "hidebound." "Under such a rule," he said, "you have got to appoint the man certified. There is no provision for any objections that may be made after the list is made up. We ought to have the greatest latitude in making promotions."

A desultory discussion then followed over the paragraph making promotions absolute without any probationary period, and then Commissioner Roosevelt proceeded to answer some of the statements made by Mr. Parker. Throughout the discussion both the Commissioners showed considerable temper.

President Roosevelt said:

You said, Mr. Parker, that there were 3,500 officers to select for any given place. For Inspector the widest range of those we talked of was fifteen. It is an obstruction to veto all except those whom you want to promote. It is impossible for three men with any self-respect to act with a man who pays no heed to their wishes.

No one has been proposed by you for inspector, Mr. Parker, in addition to the three men we tried to put on. There has been no expression by you, Mr. Parker, as to what we should do.

Col. Grant interrupted here and said: "I ought to tell just here that Mr. Parker spoke to me about the new present Acting Inspectors. He asked me how Thompson was getting along."

"Has he proposed Thompson?" asked President Roosevelt.

"What do you mean by proposition?" demanded Mr. Parker.

"To have him examined," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

"None of the Commissioners propose candidates," retorted Mr. Parker. "They apply themselves. Have you ordered an examination, Mr. President?"

"There is no use to order an examination," said Mr. Roosevelt, "unless you have candidates to propose."

"Well, there are candidates enough now," replied Mr. Parker. "There were not before."

Mr. Roosevelt said:

I am delighted to hear you say that. There is no difficulty in four men agreeing if they make concession to each other. It is no matter to me who proposes or finds out any man. I am for any one who does well. I don't care a snap of my finger who found him out first. In the case of Brooks and McCullagh, I feel as strongly toward them as Col. Grant, who was the first to advocate McCullagh. They have been Acting Inspectors for one year.

"Pardon me," said Mr. Parker. "If you are now pleading the cause of McCullagh and Brooks, I might plead the cause of some others."

Commissioner Roosevelt retorted: "That has a direct bearing upon what you said about there having been no 'hold-up.' You implied strongly that we were responsible for the stagnation, as you call it. You brought that up yourself."

"I beg pardon," said Mr. Parker. "The stagnation has been due to you. Col. Grant has labored hard to have something done."

Commissioner Roosevelt was getting angry when Commissioner Andrews broke in and said: "Mr. Parker, we have listened to you without interrupting, and it is only fair you should not interrupt now."

Commissioner Parker then said that Col. Grant had been willing all along to take steps to appoint some Inspectors.

"You are in error," snapped Mr. Roosevelt. "Col. Grant has stated repeatedly that he would vote for no other men until Brooks and McCullagh were appointed, unless some legitimate objection was made."

Commissioner Parker looked greatly surprised, and, turning to Col. Grant, asked: "Did you say that, Colonel?"

"Yes, I did," replied Col. Grant.

Mr. Parker, addressing Commissioner Roosevelt, then said: "Does Col. Grant say I never told him my reasons for not voting for Brooks and McCullagh?"

Commissioner Grant answered the question: "You never told me until a short time ago," he said, "and then you gave reasons which I did not consider good."

"I have given every member of this board my reasons," remarked Commissioner Parker with great positiveness. "I see Mr. Andrews looks up surprised."

"I am surprised," said Mr. Andrews.

Commissioner Roosevelt then said: "You told me some suspicion you had that was based on the idlest kind of chatter, and was not worth considering."

Mr. Parker said: "I heard specific charges long before I was made a Police Commissioner. Your objections to Allaire were simply because there was a charge."

"The difference is that there was a presentment of the Grand Jury against Allaire," replied the President. "You have never offered one atom of proof against Brooks and McCullagh."

"What proof did you furnish against Byrnes?" asked Mr. Parker.

Mr. Roosevelt said:

I had ample proof, especially as to his own statement about getting money from Jay Gould. Now, you say the force can only be built up from the ranks. You are putting that in order not to promote officers higher up. I think it comes with ill grace from you. The main cause of abolishing the eligible list was because we had become uneasy of the advantage that was being taken of the delay. It was rumored that men were being approached by outsiders and told they could get their appointments and promotion for pay. Efforts were made to extort money from them. One case did come to my knowledge where a man had paid some one for his appointment. I think you know about the case. I felt it was important that no color of that old suspicion should obtain.

"I told you the objections I had to Stainkamp," said Mr. Parker.

"You did not," retorted the President.

"I certainly did," replied Mr. Parker. "I heard certain things about Stainkamp, and I sent for him and put what I had heard straight to him. Then I told you about it. You communicated it to Mr. Andrews."

Mr. Andrews denied that this was so. Mr. Parker said:

You and I usually consulted together, Mr. President, and you conveyed the result of our talks to the others. You came to my rooms four or five times a day to consult me. In fact, Col. Grant's feelings were wounded because I did not talk to him about things. You were the vehicle by which these things were communicated.

To this Mr. Roosevelt retorted:

I make a specific denial of that, and an absolute denial that you ever told me one word about Stainkamp. But he was "held up," just as Capt. Creeden was. He was "held up," and when he paid he was promoted. I heard rumor after rumor about money. In view of all this I believed the eligible list should be wiped out.

Mr. Parker, we can get along perfectly well if you will behave toward your colleagues as they wish to behave to you. If you will make concessions, a swe all must, we can get along.

Commissioner Parker then took occasion to say that Commissioner Andrews was angry about Commissioner Grant's scheme for merit marking, of which he did not approve.

President Roosevelt said this was not so. Commissioner Andrews became angry, and called Commissioner Parker to account for characterizing him as being angry.

President Roosevelt said to Commissioner Parker:

If you expect to accomplish anything you must work with us. I do not say this to admonish, but you have said in interviews, given nominally by yourself and repudiated immediately afterward, that you and Col. Grant would no longer be dictated to by me.

Commissioner Parker said that he never spoke for Col. Grant.

President Roosevelt continued:

Col. Grant and I have been one in the matter of these promotions. I have told the Colonel that Parker wished we could proceed nicely. This matter amounts to nothing if not coupled on your part with a sincere purpose to combine with your colleagues. I shall oppose keeping men on the eligible list, because that action in the past has caused a revival of talk of corruption in the department.

To which Mr. Parker answered:

If your remarks as to consequences which will ensue unless I join with you be no admonition, then they have no relevancy whatever. I objected to the promotion of certain men because the law told me I could. As to two of them, I have maintained my reasons. Your idea that I propose to object and object is unfounded. My objections stand only against three men. From a small matter you have built an edifice.

Conlin has been spoken of as a weak man—my man. It is against all precedence that a timid man would be apt to go with the minority instead of siding with the majority.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that the Chief of Police had announced publicly that he would not side with any of the Commissioners in their dispute. "The Chief has told me," he said, "he would like to see Brooks and McCullagh promoted."

Commissioner Parker here indulged in some talk about the division of the board. He said that it had been 3 to 1 on many questions, but that often the Commissioner in the minority had been found to be right.

After some further discussion, personalities were indulged in. Mr. Parker, looking viciously at Mr. Roosevelt, said: "The reputation of a tyrant does not hang to me."

Commissioner Roosevelt, looking across the table, eyed Mr. Parker for a moment and replied: "Your statement is the merest nonsense."

Commissioner Parker retorted: "You are not half the tyrant you appear to be. I have held many public offices and have always agreed with my associates." He intimated that Commissioner Roosevelt always disagreed with his colleagues.

Mr. Roosevelt shook his finger at Mr. Parker and snapped: "That is not so. I was in the Civil Service Commission at Washington, and all my associates agreed with me except one, who was removed by the President for inefficiency."

Mr. Parker closed the discussion with this remark: "Then rumor has belied us both."

It was finally agreed that the rules offered by Commissioner Grant should be considered by the Committee on Rules and Discipline. It was agreed that the examinations for Captains, Inspectors, and Deputy Chief should be had in the order named and ten days apart. The examination of Sergeants for promotion to the rank of Captain will be held June 17.

WEST POINT IS NEGLECTED.

Absence of Members of Board of Visitors at Examinations Criticised.

WEST POINT, June 3.—The third day of the examinations at the academy began this morning. The examination of the first class in ordnance and gunnery was taken up by Capt. Bruff. The third class was examined in mathematics by Prof. Bass. There is no small amount of adverse comment at the prolonged delay of the remaining members of the Board of Visitors in putting in an appearance. Eight have reported, and there are yet to arrive George B. McClellan of New-York, P. M. Bartwood of Texas, George W. Smeele of Indiana, and E. M. Ingalls of Ohio. Their absence is possibly due to their duties in Congress.

A permanent organization was effected today by the election of Gen. Wilson, President; Senator Sewell, Vice President, and Prof. Bailey, Secretary.

The military exercise this afternoon was the construction of a pontoon bridge by details from the first and second classes under the command of Cadet Captain A. G. Lott. Eleven pontoons and two trestles were used, and the bridge, when finished, was 275 feet in length.

No distinguished people are here at all. There has been scarcely a visitor in the library or examination halls.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Hugh R. Garden has been appointed receiver for the insurance corporation of Beecher, Schenck & Co., which failed several years ago. The appointment was made by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, in judgment debtor proceedings brought by the Southern National Bank, which recovered a judgment for $52,343 against the corporation on March 17. Col. Henry B. Beecher, President of the corporation, said the company is not doing any business, and has no agency in this State. It has a claim against the underwriters of the Assurance Society of America for unpaid commissions, and against others, the amount of which is uncertain and in dispute.

—Two executions have been received by the Sheriff from Stern & Rushmore for $17,810 against Isaac E. and Ellen T. Adams, formerly of Chicago, but who are now residing at the Buckingham Hotel, in this city—one, for $10,580, in favor of Katherine L. Myers of Chicago, and the other, for $6,730, in favor of James H. Wheeler, both on judgments obtained in Chicago in October, 1895.

—The directors of the Globe Savings Bank of Omaha, Neb., have asked the State Banking Board to take charge, as its business has become unprofitable. At the beginning of the panic the bank had $126,000 in deposits, and since then has paid these off till the amount now is only $37,000, with all other obligations paid off in full.

—The dry goods firm of Moser & Friedman of Marcia, Ill., has failed. The Bank of Marcia closed its doors in consequence, one of the members of the dry goods firm being interested in the bank. J. Crocker is the assignee of Moser & Friedman; liabilities, $35,000.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Richardson, Howe & Lovejoy, of Boston, manufacturers of wrappers, &c., for $7,608, on an assigned claim for goods delivered to them by Bradford, Thomas & Co. of Boston.

—Executions for $14,000 have been received by the Sheriff against the Marmet Silk Company of Hagerstown, Md.—one, for $18,229, in favor of Morimura, Arai & Co., and the other, for $771 in favor of the Reed & Lovatt Company.

—The Old Colony Dredging Company, a Maine corporation with headquarters at Boston, has filed a petition in insolvency. Its statement, filed last March, shows: Assets, $59,115; liabilities, $7,035, besides $50,000 capital stock.

—Florsheim Brothers, retail shoe merchants of Chicago, have confessed judgments in favor of Simon Hochstadter of San Francisco and Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., the total amount being $50,533.

—The Sheriff has placed a keeper in the factory of the Mushfield & Haynes Piano Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Lincoln Avenue, on an execution for $1,039 in favor of Edward Germain.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against the J. C. Travis Company, which manufactures writing tablets at 309 Broadway, for $5,000, in favor of Henry E. Jones.

—Judgments were entered yesterday against Berthold Gailand of 86 Franklin Street for $13,149, in favor of F. Abbott Ingalls, West & Ingalls, and John Waterman.

—Harry B. Brackett, builder, broker, and real estate dealer of Boston, has filed a petition in insolvency. His unsecured debts amount to about $8,000; secured, $35,000.

—Two executions for $2,433 against John D. Cheever, formerly of 10 Park Row, have been received by the Sheriff. They are in favor of Henry H. Cahn.

Alchemists experimented for years trying to discover the secret of youth. Modern dentistry makes possible many things which would have astonished these ancient workers. I am the best practitioner of dentistry in America. If your teeth need attention consult me—examinations and estimates are free.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

HILL UPHOLDS THE VETO

Continued from Page 1.

ment, and so extricate the Navy Department from the clutches of a home and foreign combination.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) expressed the hope that the Senate would recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships from four to two and agree to the bill as it came from the House. There was not the slightest danger, he said, of the United States getting into war if it had a sufficient navy and proper coast defenses. With the exception of Russia, the United States had no friend among the nations of Europe, and thus standing alone, it was pre-eminently the duty of Congress to see to it that the Nation was in a position where it could command peace.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) made the formal motion that the Senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships to two.

After a long discussion on the price of armor plate, Mr. Tilman, (Dem., S. C.,) a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that he had very positive opinions upon the question. He argued that the prices paid to Carnegie and the Bethlehem Company were extravagant, and that it was not possible that the production of the armor could have cost those works as much as $200 a ton. He declared himself in favor of protection to American products, but the Government should not be robbed by those whom it protected. He characterized Carnegie and the Betlehem Works as "armor robbers," and described the armor plate furnished by them to the Government as "fraudulent, spongy, and plug-holed." He asserted that those institutions had a "lobby" around the Capitol, and he asked: "Have we Senators here who are interested in having these contracts given out? I only ask, I do not know."

At the close of Mr. Tillman's remarks the conference report went over without action, it being agreed to take a vote at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

THE FORD'S THEATRE VICTIMS.

Many Claimants Stricken from the Roll by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The somewhat noted contested election case of Murray against Elliott, from the Charleston (S. C.) district, was the principal matter of business before the House to-day. Elliott's election from that district has been contested three times in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-fourth Congresses. The contestant in this case was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. The majority report of the committee in charge of the case recommended the seating of the contestant, and was advocated by Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)

The minority found that Elliott was entitled to retain his seat, and their view was urged upon the House by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.) Without disposing of the case, the House, at 5:55 o'clock, adjourned. A vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow.

Quite a contest preceded the consideration of the election case over the appropriation in the General Deficiency bill to pay the victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster the amounts recommended by the Congressional commission which investigated the claims. They were decided in the Senate, and Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) moved to strike out the names of several beneficiaries, the deaths of whose principals were asserted not to be due to the disaster, or who had not been injured in it, according to the report of the board of War Department officials which also investigated the matter. The motion was warmly supported by Messrs. Sayers and Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and opposed by Messrs. Henderson and Updegraf, (Reps., Iowa,) the latter a member of the commission making the awards. By a vote of 123 to 96 the House agreed to the motion, and these claims, if the Senate agrees, will go back to the commission.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Items on Which the Conferrees Have Failed to Agree.

WAS

PERSIMMON'S RICH DERBY

PRINCE OF WALES'S COLT WON THE ENGLISH CLASSIC RACE.

St. Frusquin, the Favorite, Beaten by a Neck After a Great Race—Great Crowds on Epsom Downs—The Prince Cheered as He Led the Colt to the Paddock—Helen Nichols Won the Epsom Town Plate for Mr. Wishard.

LONDON, June 3.—Derby Day opened with cloudy sky and sultry atmosphere, but otherwise the day was pleasant enough. Light showers occurred during the night, which had the effect of laying the dust on the highways, but they were not sufficiently heavy to soften the race course. The early morning arrivals by road and rail were far in excess of the usual number, and the crowd in attendance at the start of the great race was even larger than last year, which was greater than any that had been seen on Epsom Downs since 1889. Most of the starters in the Derby were out bright and early for their morning gallops on the Downs, Persimmon speeding for six furlongs, St. Frusquin and Gulistan each going a mile, and Knight of the Thistle five furlongs.

A few days ago the course was in much better condition for racing than it was today, the recurrence of the Spring drought having so hardened the track that several owners expressed doubt as to the wisdom of starting their horses. For this reason it could not be ascertained until the last moment whether Regret would start or not. M. Cannon, Regret's jockey, declared early this morning that the course was the hardest he had ever known, and pronounced it positively unfit to speed a horse on.

There was a steady exodus of racegoers from London throughout the forenoon. Hundreds of four-horse coaches started from the various West End hotels, carrying among their passengers a large number of Americans, and the roads were alive with racegoers in every conceivable kind of vehicle, from the gorgeous drags of the swells to the donkey carts of the costermongers, making their way to Epsom Downs. An unusually large number of prominent society ladies were included in the almost innumerable racing parties, and their superb toilets contributed to make the scene one of brightness, despite the lowering skies. At noon there was a slight drizzle of rain.

The royal train left the Victoria Station at 12:30 o'clock, conveying in the saloon the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, Prince Carl of Denmark, Princess Maud's fiancé; the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Cadogan, and Sir Horace Farquhar, M. P.

The great race was captured by the Prince of Wales's Persimmon, despite the assertion made yesterday that the horse was disabled and his chances of overcoming the mighty speed of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin were practically destroyed. St. Frusquin, although beaten for the first place, gave a good account of himself, and finished second. Mr. H. E. Beddington's Earwig running third. Following is the summary:

The Derby Stakes, of 6,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, or 5 sovereigns, only if declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1895; for three-year-olds; colts 9 stone, fillies 8 stone 9 pounds; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovereigns, the owner of the second 300 sovereigns, and the owner of the third 200 sovereigns out of the stakes. About one mile and a half. (280 subscribers, 68 of whom declared forfeit.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's b. c. Persimmon, by St. Simon-Perdita II., (J. Watts).....1

Leopold de Rothschild's br. c. St. Frusquin, by St. Simon-Isabel, (T. Loates).....2

H. E. Beddington's br. or blk. colt Earwig, by Hampton-Wriggle, (Alsopp).....3

The other starters were W. G. Stevens's br. c. Teufel, by Despair-Clootie, (Pratt;) Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. Gulistan, by Brag-Guinevra, (Calder;) J. H. Platt's b. or br. c. Broadwardine, by Baraldine-Monte Rosa, (Hickaby;) H. A. Harrison's br. c. Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery-Empress Maud, by Beauclerc, (McAnnon;) T. Philip's b. c. Bay Ronald, by Hampton-Black Duchess, by Galliard, (Bradford;) E. Cassel's br. c. Toussaint, by St. Simon-Ste. Anne Alvere, (Woodburn;) L. Brassey's b. g., Tamarind, by St. Symphorien-Majoram, (Grimshaw,) and John Wallace's b. c. Spook, by Oberon-Lady Lothian, (Colling.) The Duke of Westminster's b. c. Regret was scratched upon the advice of Jockey Cannon, but it was not until 1 o'clock that it was decided not to start him.

The horses got a good start. Tamarind and Toussaint were the first to get away, but after the first hundred yards Bay Ronald drew to the front, followed by Broadwardine and Tamarind; after these came Earwig, Spook, Gulistan, Teufel, Toussaint, and Knight of the Thistle, with St. Frusquin and Persimmon as the "whippers-in." Shortly afterward Gulistan went to the front and held the lead passing the mile post, followed by Bay Ronald, Spook, and St. Frusquin. Then came Bradwardine, Teufel, and Knight of the Thistle, in front of Earwig and Persimmon, with Tamarind tailing off. Gulistan seemed to be in trouble upon arriving at the top of the hill, and fell back; Bradwardine then went to the front, with St. Frusquin next.

Entering the straight, Bradwardine yielded to Bay Ronald and St. Frusquin. A quarter of a mile from the finish Bay Ronald was done, and St. Frusquin took the lead, followed by Persimmon. Opposite Tattersalls Persimmon got on even terms with St. Frusquin, and there was a most exciting finish, resulting in Persimmon winning by a neck. St. Frusquin beat Earwig by two lengths, Teufel was beaten, and Bay Ronald fifth. Gulistan, Bradwardine, and Spook followed home in the order named, and Tamarind was last. Time—2:42.

The betting at the start was 5 to 1 against Persimmon, 13 to 8 on St. Frusquin, 33 to 1 against Earwig, 11 to 1 against Teufel, 25 to 1 each against Bay Ronald and Knight of the Thistle, 33 to 1 against Gulistan, 40 to 1 against Bradwardine, 100 to 1 against Spook and Toussaint, and 1,000 to 1 against Tamarind.

When the race was over and the usual tremendous cheering of the winning horse had subsided, the vast crowd turned their attention to the Prince of Wales, who was cheered again and again. As his Royal Highness, wearing a black frock coat and high silk hat, walked in front of the stand to lead the winner in, the cheering was renewed and continued until the horse and his owner reached the weighing room.

An account of the race, giving the result and the time of the winner, was announced from the arena of the military tournament at Islington, whereupon there was great cheering, and the band of the Scots Greys played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The Executive Committee of the tournament sent a congratulatory telegram to the Prince of Wales, who replied, saying: "I sincerely thank you and the others taking part in the tournament and the spectators for your kind congratulations."

Surprise is expressed that Mr. Brassey, the owner of Tamarind, should have started that horse in the race in view of his performance, and the way in which he was regarded in the betting—1,000 to 1 having been offered against him—but his action is explained by the fact that he merely started him as a pacemaker for Bay Ronald.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the Victoria Station on his return to London at 5:15 P. M. He was loudly cheered as he alighted from the train and entered his carriage to be driven to Marlborough House, where he gave a dinner to the Jockey Club at 8:30 this evening.

The Standard says that St. Frusquin returned to the weighing room with a broken stirrup leather. His jockey, T. Loates, however, says that the leather was broken at the last stride, and its breaking did not affect the result in the least.

Since Sir Thomas won the race in 1788 for the then Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., the Derby has not been won by a Prince of Wales. Sir Thomas was the favorite.

The Epsom Town Plate (handicap) of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won by Mr. E. Wishard's ch. m. Helen Nichols, 136 pounds, by Iroquois, out of Orphan Girl, six years old. Royal Flush, 110 pounds, was second, and Marble, 110 pounds, third. Eight horses ran. The betting was 12 to 1 each against Helen Nichols and Royal Flush and 2 to 1 against Marble.

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Horses That Will Run and the Jockeys Who Will Ride Them.

The tenth Brooklyn Handicap is to be run today at the opening of the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, at the compact and businesslike little track at Gravesend. In the nine years of its history the race has been but once won by a favorite, that successful one being Tenny. So the question that agitated the lovers of racing yesterday was, Will history repeat itself and the favorite be beaten, or will Clifford, who will be an even-money favorite, again break the spell as Tenny did?

The field for the race will be a small one, nine at most, Mr. Dwyer, President of the club, having decided not to start Handspring in the race, as the horse was very sore, and after his race against Hastings at Morris Park on Tuesday, his sore heels troubling him so much that he may have to be let up for some time. This was the natural outcome of such a race as he had, and Mr. Dwyer's decision to withdraw the horse from the Brooklyn Handicap was what it was intimated in THE TIMES of yesterday he would do.

The handicap, which is at a mile and a quarter, will be the fourth race of the afternoon, and will be run at about 4 o'clock. The following are the horses to start, the weights they will carry, and the jockeys that will ride them:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Clifford	125	Clayton
Keenan	121	Griffin
Courier Tenor	120	Hamilton
Sir Walter	113	Taral
Nanki Pooh	112	Doggett
Hornpipe	111	Sheely
St. Maxim	108	Sims
Lake Shore	103	Hill
Paladin	93	O'Leary

Clifford, on the strength of his two races at Morris Park and the fact that he never was a better horse than he is to-day, will be the favorite for the event, and a not one at that. On form it looks as if he should certainly win, but there is nothing so deceptive as public form in these big races. Therefore there are owners who think that they have a chance to land the prize.

Perhaps the most confident of these are the Messrs. Fleischmann and their trainer, "Bob" Tucker, who think that they have a good chance to win with St. Maxim, particularly as they have the services of Sims to ride him, now that Handspring has been declared out of the race.

"Billy" Lakeland, too, thinks that he has a chance to win with Hornpipe, and makes no secret of his belief that if his horse is properly ridden he will give even Clifford a very stiff argument for the first money. Lakeland has another string to his bow in Counter Tenor, but the last race of Col. Ruppert's horse was so poor that Hornpipe will be his chief dependence for the race.

Of course Walter Rollins believes he has a chance with Sir Walter, who has twice run into third place, and who will be again backed to win the race by the followers of this plucky little horse. Sir Walter is in as good trim as ever he was, in the opinion of his trainer, and with his light weight and ridden by that master among jockeys, he certainly seems to have a chance for a part of the money.

Keenan will carry the Blenton Stable's colors in the absence of Henry of Navarre, Nanki Pooh those of the Erie Stable, whose candidate, Lazzarone, ran second to Hornpipe a year ago, and Paladin and Lake Shore complete the list of probable starters. The two latter seem to be a bit out of their element in such fast company, but one of them may possibly furnish a surprise.

The best work done in their trials by the several candidates for the event is thus recorded by one of the careful watchers at the tracks. At a mile and a quarter—Lake Shore, 2:10 3-5; Hornpipe, 2:11; Clifford, 2:12; Counter Tenor, 2:12 3-5; St. Maxim, 2:13. At a mile and a half—Nanki Pooh, 2:38½; Keenan, 2:43½. At a mile and three-sixteenths and twenty yards—Sir Walter, 2:06½.

As the fifth race received fourteen entries the management of the track divided the race, half the horses going in the fifth race and the other half in the seventh, which has been added to the already liberal card, so that there will be a good day's sport.

Secretary McIntyre has prepared a handsome souvenir of the race, containing a description of all the Brooklyn Handicaps that have been run, a number of handsome half-tone racing pictures, the entries to the race of to-day, and other interesting matter, which makes the pamphlet a very interesting souvenir.

Following are the entries for the day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tinge, 120 pounds; Sir Dixon, Jr., 119; Emma C., 118; The Swain, 116; Declare, 115; Agitator, 114; Sherlock, 111; Zanone, 103; Inquirendo, 100; Emotional, 98; Tremargo, 97.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds. Brisk, Benamela, Septour, Royal H., and Gold Crest, 104 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Expectation Stakes. For two-year-olds. Futurity course; about a mile. Anarchist, 118 pounds; George Kessler, 118; Passover, 118; San Mateo, 118; Lithos, 118; Old Mat, 118; Rotterdam, 118; Robert Bonner, 115; Set Fast, 115; Hi Daddy, 115; Successful, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Clifford, 125 pounds; Keenan, 121; Counter Tenor, 120; Sir Walter, 113; Nanki Pooh, 112; Hornpipe, 111; St. Maxim, 108; Lake Shore, 103; Paladin, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For maiden two-year-olds. Don Bias, 113 pounds; Motorman, 113; Hiddentte, 113; Pleureuse, 110; Fragrant, 110; Trade Last, 110; Mattie Stanhope, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Lehman, 112 pounds; Song and Dance, 108; Patrician, 107; Copyright, 101; Captain T., 101.

SEVENTH RACE.—One-Half mile. For maiden two-year olds. Passover, 118 pounds; Kitty B., 113; Scottish Chieftain, 113; Collateral, 110; Fleur-de-Lys, 110; Athys, 110; Clatterfeet, 110.

LOCAL TROTTERS WIN.

The Races at Old Fleetwood Decided in Quick Order.

The contest among the trotters at Fleetwood yesterday were short, sharp, and decisive. It was a great day for the Driving Club of New-York, as two of its members carried off the honors with horses that showed high race form and speed enough to attract attention in any company.

William Kelly, who has been an investor in fast stock for several seasons, added the bay mare Ernsie to his collection about fourteen months ago, purchasing her from John E. Madden of Lexington, after she had gone a trial in 2:22 at the Guttenberg track. She was then four years old, and at the close of the campaign of 1895 had earned a record of 2:16¼. This year Ernsie has improved rapidly, but as she had not started in a race till her engagement here, her chances against the better seasoned cracks like Dennis and Roetta Soap were not considered very bright. A good price could be obtained against her before the 2:15 trot started, and, as the first heat went to the local mare at a moderate clip, the talent were still shy of backing her. The second heat told the tale when Dennis carried Ernsie to the half in 1:06¾, and then fell back beaten away off, while she came home strong and true in 2:14½. Roetta Soap was even worse off than the other favorite, and Ernsie had a clear road in the third heat after shaking Dennis off at the half.

E. R. Bowne had his favorite mare Nutshell in rare good form for her first race, and was well up in every heat.

There was no such surprise in the 2:24 trot, as Baron Crisp had been the tip ever since he was named for this class. He was quoted at 8 to 5 before the first heat, and, after capturing that at his ease in 2:16¼, there was no further doubt as to his ability. Piloteen, a speedy young mare from Philadelphia, made the Baron step the second heat in 2:15¼, a drop of nearly nine seconds from the record he made last year. Grace Hastings, from Poughkeepsie, was dangerous all through the race, and in the third heat forced the winner out in 2:15½. Baron Crisp is owned by James Butler, President of the Driving Club of New-York, and was sold to him last December for $1,500. He seems to have plenty of speed in reserve, and good judges predict that he will beat 2:10 this year.

The judges for the second day were Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, J. C. McClenahan, also of this city, and W. H. Watt of Fort Wayne. The summary:

2:15 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Ernsie, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Einsledora, by Sw Walter, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
*Nutshell, b. m., (Bowne)	2	3	4
*King Albert, br. s., (Tyson)	3	4	2
Dennis, br. g., (Miller	6	2	3
East View, br. g., (Gibbs)	4	6	7
Maud S., ch. m., (Cleveland)	5	7	8
Roetta Soap, b. m., (Turner)	9	8	5
Nettie Wilkes, b. m., (Sanders)	7	7	6
Scranton Belle, br. m., (Sanders)	8	9	ds

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:15¾.

*Divided second and third moneys.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Baron Crisp, b. s., by Baron Wilkes-Marie, by Cuyler, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Lockwood)	2	3	2
Piloteen, b. f., (Grady)	3	2	3
Agnes, blk. m., (Kinney)	5	4	3
Kathleen, b. m., (Brooks)	6	8	ds
Myrtle Boy, blk. s., (Lippincott)	8	7	ds
Menlo Prince, b. m., (Clayton)	4	5	dr
Water Belle, b. m., (Williamson)	7	6	dr
Trilby, b. m., (Post)			ds.
Grandee, b. g., (McDonald)			ds.

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½; 2:15½.

The card for this afternoon promises well, made up of the following events:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Berkshire Courier, b. h., by Ira Wilkes-Kate Windsor; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Lucille, b. m., by Wyndwood-Paulina; Huntington Fair Grounds, Fair Grounds, L. I., N. Y. Vailcau, b. h., by Sentinel Wilkes-Kittie Cuyler; Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Simmons, b. g., by Bellefonte-Jane Lamber; Royal Lamber; E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. Fanny S., ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust; J. W. Seaton, New-Hartford, N. Y. Billy Richbald, ch. h., by King Mac-Florence; Charles Noyes, Roundwood Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Idol-Lassie; B. F. Darble, Clermont Mills, Md.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Aristotle, br. h., by Aristos-Lady Herbert; Huber's Ti Point Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Little Nance, rn. m., by Henry C.-mare by Macbeth; Charles Coyne, Albany, N. Y. Madison Chief, b. h., by Madison Wilkes-Fanny Mambrino; Charles Nolan, Roundwood Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Tom Medium, blk. h., by Riley Medium-Queen; Detach Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn. Marble Chief, b. h., by Madison Wilkes-Fanny Mambrino Chief; M. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Anteeoyne, b. g., by Anteeo; Penn Valley Stud, Morrisville, Penn. Mystery, b. m., by Phallas-Mystic, by Nutwood; E. R. Bowne, New-York City.

3:00 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Murtha, ch. m., by Advertiser; Thomas O'Brien, Yonkers, N. Y. Burleigh, br. h., by Chiltonmare by Swigert; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Repetitia, b. m., by Repetition-Lady Fleming; Louis Neidhart, Jersey City, N. J. Ray Bass, br. g., by William H. Vanderbilt-Kate Berry; Charles E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J. Helen R., blk. m., by La Belle-Helen; Edward Duryea, Roslyn, N. Y. George Bayard, gr. g., by Bayard; John Creighton, Harrison, N. J. Abram S., gr. g., by Twilight-mare by Mambrino Patchen; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mountain Maid, b. m., by Venetian; W. T. Garnar, Luserne, N. Y. Kelvyn, ch. g., by Alcantara-Alice Stoner; James Elliott, Philadelphia, Penn. Mrs. Joe, b. m., by Lord Eldon-Lulu; Round Top Farms, Bernardsville, N. J. Hi Boy, ch. h., by Westchester-mare by Star Ethan; A. Wilkinson, Fordham, N. Y. Addie S., b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes-Nannie Johnson; F. T. Steinway, New-York City. N. Y. Kauvar, b. h., by Alcantara-Gladys; G. H. Keep, Sea Cliff, L. I. Milk Woodnut, ch. g., by Woodnut-Red Silk; Rosemont Stables, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Daylight, b. m., by Twilight-Agility; Joseph Hechinger, Baltimore, Md. Red Silk, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Nannie Ettlicost; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Wiltona, b. m., by Wiltonmare by Nutwood; J. R. Arnold, Charleston, S. C. Ray C., ch. m., by Henry C.; Charles Coyne, Albany, N. Y. Ivanhoe, blk. g., by Norwood Wilkes-mare by General Washington; W. McLean, Jamestown, N. Y. Gesner, ch. g.; J. T. Washburn, Sing Sing, N. Y. Gothonet, b. h., by St. Gothard-Coronet; Fred U. Swarts, Penn Yan, N. Y.

IOWA HORSES SELL WELL.

A Pair of Coachers Fetch $1,500 at the W. D. Grand Sale.

W. D. Grand had another good sale yesterday afternoon at the American Horse Exchange. William Bryant had brought a specially fine lot of trotting-bred knee actors from Iowa, among them Diamond and Donatello, about the best pair of coachers that has been up for competition this year. They inspired some lively bidding, and finally went to J. S. Seymour of Orange for $1,500. Another cross-matched pair fetched $900, paid by D. J. Griffiths, and several single drivers were valued well up in the hundreds. A mixed lot will be offered this afternoon, to close the week's business.

Following is a summary of the best sales yesterday:

CONSIGNED BY WILLIAM BRYANT, MARION, IOWA.

Dobson, blk. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, by Vox Populi, and Huston, blk. g., 1891, 15.2 hands by Judge Salisbury; C. W. Chapin, New-York City	$500
Circe, b. m., 1891, 15.1½ hands, breeding not given, and Le Cid, b. g., 1891, 15.1½ hands, by Adrian Wilkes; S. G. Howland, Mount Morris, N. Y.	300
Faro, br. g., 1891, 15.1½ hands, by Honored Wilkes, and Trig, br. g., 1891, 15.1½ hands, by Adrian Wilkes; A. S. Palmer, New-York City	400
Bowman, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, by Dadies, Bourbon, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, by Sterlingham; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	340
Kitty, br. m., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Fern, r. m., 1891, 15.2 hands, both by imported Irish hunter, dams by Starlight Golddust; A. S. Palmer	510
Bunday, b. g., 1891, 16.1 hands, by Escort, dam by Captain Clay, and Le Roy, br. g., 1891, 16.3 hands, by Dadies, dam by Bashaw; John Agney, Paterson, N. J.	340
Topsey, r. m., 1890, 15.1 hands, by Adrian Wilkes, dam by son of Green's Bashaw; John Spratley, New-York City	410
Cozette, br. m., 1890, 15.3 hands, by O'Meara, dam by Starlight Golddust; John Spratley	650
Listner, blk. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by Echtabas, dam by Green's Bashaw, and Beth, blk. m., 1890, 15.3 hands, by Echtabas, dam by Sterling; James English, Jr., Paterson, N. J.	400
Leo, ch. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, by Almont Rouen, dam by Golddust; Dr. A. M. Wilcox, New-York City	300
Diamond, ch. g., 1891, 16 hands, by Frank Bruce, and Donatello, ch. g., 1890, 16 hands, by Pilot Wilkes, dam by Orange Blossom; J. S. Seymour, Orange, N. J.	1,500
Ted, br. g., 1891, 15 hands, by son of Sterling; D. Conyn Moran, New-York City	250
Harmonia, g. m., 1890, 15.3½ hands, by Fendigee, dam by Starlight Golddust, and Knickerbocker, ch. g., 1891, 15.3½ hands, by Fendigee, dam by Golddust; D. J. Griffiths, New-York City	900
Doctor P., b. g., 1891, 16 hands, by Idolator, dam by Mambrino Boy; J. F. Gibson	475

Stakes for Brighton Beach.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announces a series of stakes for its eighteenth annual meeting, beginning July 22 and continuing to Aug 14. This is a new departure under the new management, which proposes to put the old track on as good a basis as are the others. The stakes, entries to which will close with C. V. Sass, Secretary, at 5 Court Square, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 22, are as follows:

For Two-Year-Olds.—First Attempt, 5 furlongs; Rising Generation, 6 furlongs; Winged Foot Handicap, 5 furlongs; Electric Handicap, 6 furlongs; Whippet, (selling,) 5 furlongs; Grayhound, (selling,) 6 furlongs; Metropolitan Handicap, 5 furlongs; Vestal, (maiden fillies,) half mile, and Undergraduate, (maidens,) half mile. All but the last two are to be of a guaranteed value of $1,500, the Vestal and Undergraduate being of $1,200 each.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Nautilus, 1 1-16 miles; Seagull Handicap, 1 mile; Ocean Wave, (selling,) 6 furlongs, all of $1,500 each.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Brighton Handicap, of $2,500, 1¼ miles; Test Handicap, 1 mile, $1,500; Flight Handicap, 5 furlongs, $1,500, and Wave Crest, (selling,) 6 furlongs, $1,500.

New Turf Guide.

No. 3 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, the only publication of the kind in America and the official record for all racing associations, was issued yesterday. It contains a record of all races run to the end of May, with a mass of other invaluable information for racing men, and is sold at 50 cents a number.

CHICAGO'S EASY VICTORY.

Clarke and Bowen Could Not Win for the New-Yorks.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 14; New-York, 8.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 14; Louisville, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	25	13	.658
Cleveland	21	12	.636
Cincinnati	24	15	.615
Boston	22	15	.595
Philadelphia	23	16	.590
Brooklyn	19	18	.514
Pittsburg	18	17	.514
Chicago	19	21	.475
Washington	17	19	.472
New-York	16	22	.421
St. Louis	11	27	.289
Louisville	9	29	.237

"Pop" Anson and his colts gave the New-York baseball team a bad beating yesterday, and left the city last night somewhat recompensed for the two defeats they experienced at the Polo Grounds. Friend pitched for the winners, and with the exception of one inning, the sixth, he was very effective. In this he gave two bases on balls, hit one batsman, and was touched up for two singles and a triple. These all resulted in the home team scoring five runs.

"Dad" Clarke started in to pitch for the home team. In the fifth inning the Chicagos made four runs. These were made on two singles, a triple, and an error by Gleason. Up to this time only seven hits had been made off Clarke. In spite of this he was taken out of the box and Bowen went in to pitch. He was an easy mark for the winners. He was hit freely, and seven runs were scored. The game was an uninteresting one, and lasted nearly three hours. Farrel caught and Connaughton played short. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'H'l'n, c.f.	1	2	1	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	3	1	6	3
Farrell, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Clark, 1b.	2	1	13	0	0
H. Davis, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
C'n'g't'n, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Bowen, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Foster	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	27	15	3

*Batted for Bowen.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Everett, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	2	2	2	2	1
Lange, cf.	4	2	4	0	0
Anson, 1b.	2	4	6	0	0
Ryan, rf.	1	3	2	1	0
Decker, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	0	3	1
Friend, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Donohue, c.	2	0	9	1	1
Total	14	14	27	9	4

New-York	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0—8
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	0	2—14

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Everett, Anson, Lange. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Clark, Everett. First base on balls—By Clarke, 2; by Friend, 6; by Bowen, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Chicago, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan, G. Davis, Clarke, (2,) Anson, Dahlen. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Chicago, 9. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Friend, 8; by Bowen, 2. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

BROOKLYN STILL WINNING.

Passed the Five-Hundred Mark by Defeating St. Louis.

The Brooklyns won from the St. Louis again yesterday, and have now passed the 500 mark, and head the second brigade. Daub pitched a good game for the home team. The six hits made only resulted in 2 runs, while Hart was pounded for ten hits, which netted the winners 6 runs, 3 of which were earned.

Shindle at third base made three bad errors, but fortunately they did not prove very costly ones. About 2,000 enthusiasts watched the game at Eastern Park. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
LaChance, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	4	0	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	5	3
McCarthy, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Schoch, 2b.	0	0	0	5	1
Burrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Daub, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	10	27	12	4

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Niland, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1
Connor, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Parrott, rf.	0	2	1	0	1
Myers, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Cross, ss.	1	0	3	4	1
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Hart, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total	2	6	24	16	3

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Off Daub, 8; off Hart, 3. Struck out—By Daub, 8; by Hart, 2. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Two-base hits—Jones and Connor. Sacrifice hit—LaChance. Stolen bases—Schoch, Connor, Cross, and Hart. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Fisher and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Killen and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Weldman.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Base hits—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Mercer and Clarke, Young, Wallace, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. The game was called at the end of the eleventh inning on account of darkness.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	—14
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0—5

Base hits—Boston, 16; Louisville, 10. Errors—Boston, 5; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Nichols and Tenney; McDermott, Hill, and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Hartford, 10; Paterson, 9.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—Hartford made it two out of three here to-day by defeating Paterson by a score of 10 to 9. The game was exciting at times, especially in the eighth and ninth innings. In the latter innings the Patersons tied the score, but ragged fielding in the last half gave Hartford the winning run after two men were out. Taylor, the local third baseman, made four costly errors. The score:

Paterson	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	2—	9
Hartford	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1—10	

Base hits—Paterson, 8; Hartford, 10. Errors—Paterson, 8; Hartford, 3. Batteries—Viau and Killocky; Seeds and A. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

New-Haven, 6; Wilmington, 2.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—Wilmington dropped a game to New-Haven to-day, the visitors outbatting the home team two to one. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New-Haven	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6	

Hits—Wilmington, 6; New-Haven, 12. Errors—Wilmington, 7; New-Haven, 3. Batteries—Arnole and Wise; Fry and Hodge. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

ORANGE BEATS PRINCETON.

The Tiger's Crack Team Could Not Bat Priest Hard and Lost.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—The Princeton University baseball nine came out to the Orange Oval this afternoon, and were beaten by the team of the Orange Athletic Club in a close and interesting game, which was watched by 2,500 spectators. The visitors tried four pitchers, Altman being almost batted out of the box in the fifth inning. Priest, the Orange pitcher, struck out eight men. The stick work of Orange was a feature, and the fielding on both sides was, as a rule, of a high order. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	4	0	0	0
Avil, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Goeckel, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0
Griss'ger, ss.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy —8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope —Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. St. Louis—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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French and English Genders.

From The London Globe.

We are sometimes wont to imagine that the English language breaks all records in the matter of irregularity. But a writer in the Gaulois, discussing the eccentricities of the French tongue, gives some instances of strange genders for which we can furnish no home-grown parallel. For example, there are many names of animals which have a masculine name for the females or vice versa. Thus, one gets such extraordinary combinations as "une panthère mâle," "un hareng femelle." Our difficulties in the matter of confused sex are more concrete. We have the New Woman.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	76	55	59
6 A. M.	77	57	59
9 A. M.	83	64	65
12 M.	88	64	70
4 P. M.	72	66	72
6 P. M.	71	65	71
9 P. M.	61	63	68
12 P. M.	61	60	65

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 66.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 62.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 76.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 65.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer, with Showers, possibly, in the evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

REPUDIATION IN THE SENATE.

The bill forbidding any further sale of bonds by the Executive without the consent of Congress, which passed the Senate on Tuesday, was clearly understood. Its friends as well as its foes knew what it meant. It is intended to repeal all the laws by which gold can be secured to maintain specie payments. It was pointed out over and again by Republicans and Democrats alike that the passage of the bill would nullify the Specie Resumption act. The friends of the bill did not deny that that would be its effect. That was what they wished, and they went straight for it. It was, of course, known that the bill would be rejected by the House, and that if it could pass the House it would be vetoed by the President. As there is not a two-thirds majority for it even in the Senate, the bill could plainly never become a law. In one sense, therefore, the passage of the bill by the Senate was not an attempt at legislation; it was simply a demonstration. But as the men who voted for it would have done so just the same had they been sure that the bill would become a law, the demonstration was a very substantial one and full of meaning.

It was a thin Senate, only fifty-seven members voting, but the vote fairly showed how the parties stood. It was as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Democrats	16	9
Republicans	10	16
Populists	6	..
Total	32	25

The Democrats who voted against the bill were Messrs. BRICE, CAFFERY, FAULKNER, HILL, LINDSAY, MITCHELL, (Wis.,) PALMER, SMITH, and VILAS, and the States they represent are New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, including about all sections of the country except the Rocky Mountain States and the Pacific coast. The Republicans who voted for the bill were Messrs. BROWN, CANNON, DUBOIS, HANSBROUGH, MITCHELL, (Oregon,) PETTIGREW, PRITCHARD, TELLER, WARREN, and WOLCOTT. These are all from the Rocky Mountain States except MITCHELL of Oregon and the Populist-Republican fusionist, PRITCHARD of North Carolina. With the exception of Indiana, all the States giving Democratic votes for the bill are Southern States.

So far as this vote reveals the present sentiment of the country, it is of no great significance, and what it has is encouraging. Look at the Democratic vote against the bill, coming from all parts of the country. If the opinion and feeling it expresses could be appealed to by a sound candidate on a sound platform, it would be very strongly developed. If in November the Democrats could honestly ask the support of all who know the need of the gold standard and of all who know the need of rational and progressive tariff reform, there is good reason to believe that they could carry the election. That would be a very great and lasting advantage to the country, because it would fix the policy of the Government as to these two cardinal principles on the line of its certain development and prosperity. Could the United States be sure of the gold standard and sure of no more tariff for the suppression of trade, a long period of the greatest progress would open before us.

The vote on Tuesday, however, has another, more specific and far more gloomy, meaning. It shows what sort of a Senate we shall have to deal with for at least one more Congress. The half score of Republicans who voted for the baldest and most shameful form of repudiation may be somewhat reduced by the elections of the immediate future, but they will probably be reinforced by the members from the new States. Even if they are not, there will be enough of them to impose their own terms on the Republican majority. If the House is Republican, it will be hot for protection. To get protection these men's votes will be required. What price will they demand? Their vote for repudiation shows that. What price will they get? The Bland bill and the Sherman bill are what was given in the past. Something of the same sort will be granted. It is an ugly outlook.

CLEARING OUT REAR TENEMENTS.

The vigorous action of the Tenement House Commission and the Board of Health in securing the condemnation of some of the worst of the vile rattle-trap abodes known as rear tenements is likely to have such a hearty support from public sentiment that the owners will make no serious resistance. The places thus far selected for demolition are so clearly unfit for human habitation and so incapable of being made fit that the landlords are not likely to make themselves conspicuous by trying to keep them in existence. Nothing but obscurity has enabled them to collect rents and escape odium so long.

Simultaneous with this movement for clearing out the foul and unhealthy abodes that have long covered ground that ought to be open to the air is another for the construction of improved tenement houses, in which ample provision will be made for light, ventilation, proper drainage, and other sanitary conditions, at very low rents. The people who are turned out of tenement houses that are condemned under the new law will have to live somewhere, and there is danger of still greater crowding in some of the cheaper houses that escape condemnation. Efforts to provide better housing for the multitude of poor in this city should be vigorously pushed and liberally supported. It is not a matter of charity, but of the general health and well-being. By economy and good judgment in construction and supervision this can be made a safe and fairly remunerative form of investment for idle capital.

The radical cure for the overcrowding which has been a reproach to New-York these many years is ample facilities for distributing the population over a larger area. A transit system throughout the Greater New-York which would afford cheap and rapid means of communication over its whole extent would make the solution of the tenement house and "homes for the poor" problem vastly easier.

A RASCALLY PLOT.

The penetrating mind of our neighbor, The Tribune, has just laid bare one of the wickedest conspiracies ever hatched in this Republic. "Hypocrisy Exposed" is the headline under which The Tribune prints its discovery, but it is really more than that. It is rascality detected, treason shown up, and the Tariff Issue saved. But the exploit is best told in the words of our neighbor:

"The Democratic and Mugwump newspapers of this city—such as The Sun, Herald, TIMES, World, and Evening Post—have never had any doubt as to the position of the Republican Party on the currency question, nor any doubt as to the absolute certainty that the St. Louis Convention would adopt a platform of frank and outspoken opposition not only to free silver coinage, but to all forms of that financial heresy. They have never had any doubt that the candidate put in nomination would be in hearty sympathy and accord with the party on this question, and we do not believe that any one of them has doubted for an instant that Mr. McKINLEY's hostility to free coinage and all other forms of financial heresy is as positive and uncompromising as that of any Wall Street banker. And yet, knowing this, they have pretended that it was necessary for McKINLEY to submit to a catechism on the subject, as though he were bidding for a nomination, in order to reassure the moneyed interests and prevent a panic. * * * The cold truth is that all these newspapers were actuated by the single purpose of diverting attention from the tariff issue represented by McKINLEY, upon which the public mind was and still is firmly fixed."

As the ruthless forefinger of The Tribune has been laid upon this "cold truth," any further attempt at concealment would be futile. And the revolting nature of the conspiracy will be apparent at a glance. In their unreasoning hostility to a protective tariff these newspapers were willing to take the risk of any sort of Republican candidate, even of a gold-standard man, if only the nomination of McKINLEY could be prevented. They sought by insidious and unusual means to lull the people into a false sense of security about the tariff. They craftily, and with malice aforethought, refused to discuss it. But they kept up a terrible din about silver and forcibly laid hold on WILLIAM McKINLEY, demanding that he, too, talk about silver. Had this plot succeeded, the country might have maintained specie payments, to be sure, but its industries would have sickened and died under a 41 per cent. tariff, when, but for these hypocritical schemers, they would have enjoyed the blessed stimulus of a 48 per cent. McKinley tariff.

This is not the first time THE TIMES has been caught at this game of hypocritical pretense. When we refused to support Mr. BLAINE, in 1884, pretending that his operations in Little Rock and Fort Smith securities while Speaker of the House demanded a more satisfactory explanation than he had been able to give, The Tribune promptly exposed us to the country in our true light. We were Free Traders, and British at that. Mr. BLAINE was good enough for us, and we knew it. The tariff was the real object of our attack.

American institutions are menaced by plots of this kind. Even though they fail of their ultimate object, they are perniciously successful. Witness the present behavior of the newspapers and public men of the country. They are all talking about the question of silver free coinage. None of them is discussing the tariff. That is because The Sun, Herald, World, Evening Post, and THE TIMES entered into the conspiracy which the subtle intellect of The Tribune has bored into and exposed. In 1893 there was another case of the kind. The Tribune points out that in that year these same newspapers were banded together in another conspiracy of hypocrisy:

"They strove to make it appear in 1893, when the repeal of the McKinley tariff had just begun to be felt in commercial depression, paralysis of business, and financial distress, that all the trouble was due to the silver-purchase provision of the act of 1890. And although it was repealed by Republican votes because it had proved a failure as a financial experiment, these Democratic and Mugwump newspapers continued to harp upon it as Republican legislation which had caused all the trouble. This, too, when there was not an intelligent voter in the land who did not know that the contrast between uncommon prosperity in England and uncommon business distress in this country was due to the substitution of a British for an American tariff under a Democratic Administration, and not to anything connected with coinage or the currency. It was a pretty game, and fairly well played."

It was so well played that the entire civilized world to this day speaks of it as "the silver panic of 1893," and actually believes it to have been caused by apprehensions aroused by the Republican Silver act of 1890.

The Tribune's discovery of what these hypocritical newspapers are up to entitles it to be considered the savior of McKINLEY and the tariff. Feeling acutely as we do the personal humiliation of the exposure, we must compliment our neighbor upon its exploit. It is not merely the detective faculty exhibited in its article that we wish to commend, but the insight, the solid intelligence, the irresistible logic, and the masterly handling of the facts.

THE REED PLATFORM.

Mr. REED's platform in the Maine Republican Convention shows the healthy effect of the dodging of McKINLEY. It was not until the "Ohio idea" had awakened general disgust among decent men that the Speaker found courage to express one of his own. So recently as the date of the Massachusetts Convention Senator LODGE, the special keeper of Mr. REED's views, wished to evade the use of the word "gold," though he was forced to adopt it. Since then Mr. REED has plucked up courage, and the Maine currency platform is very satisfactory: "We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe that the present gold standard should be maintained."

On other questions the platform is either weak and cowardly or hopelessly perverse. It is rather vague on the general subject of the tariff, but comes out boldly for differential duties on goods imported in other than American ships. This is a very old and very silly device, long since abandoned by all reasonable thinkers. It was dug from the obscurity of legislation of the early part of the century by Senator LODGE about a year ago. At that time he coaxed Mr. REED to show some favor to it as a means of making England accept the free coinage of silver. It is hard to believe that either the Senator or the Speaker did not see the utter futility of the notion. It was at first used to tickle the silver men. It is now put forward to tickle the shipbuilding interest in Maine. It is intended solely for home consumption and will play no part in the National canvass.

BRONX PARK FOR THE ANIMALS.

To be sure, the Zoological Society is a private corporation, but before refusing on that ground its application for a portion of Bronx Park the Sinking Fund Commissioners should consider the aims and purposes of the society.

It was not organized for money making. It is not the intention of the society to maintain a menagerie for the private use and enjoyment of its members. Its object is the pleasure and instruction of the public. It proposes to establish a great zoological garden for the benefit of the people of New-York. If its application for a portion of the Bronx Park is not reasonable and proper, then the installation of the Botanical Garden in the other end of that park is a trespass.

Central Park, it is conceded, is no longer a proper place for a collection of animals. It would be impossible to maintain there any zoological garden except upon an absurdly small scale; and the space necessary even for that can be put to better use. In Bronx Park there is room enough. That park is not used as Central Park is used. It is not in a densely populated part of the city. Yet it is easily accessible, and the granting of the Zoological Society's application would cause it to be visited every day by hundreds or thousands of persons who now never go there at all.

The Mayor's suggestion that the city need not be dependent on this society, but might have "a zoological garden of its own," is not a wise one. The society is better equipped for that peculiar task than the city. The spirit in which its request has been met is disappointing.

AN UNHAPPY MAECENAS.

The explanation in Monday's TIMES of the conditions governing the appropriation of $50,000 to a National monument to Gen. SHERMAN and the action of the council of the National Sculpture Society put a new face upon the project of wasting the public money upon an inferior design for that work. Together with the other circumstances that have come to light, they show the difficulties that beset a gentleman who undertakes to play the part of MAECENAS to his family sculptor by putting $50,000 of public money in his pocket without reference to the merits of the work which is the pretext of the expenditure.

Assuming that the powers of the committee of the Army of the Tennessee are as complete as the committee has assumed them to be, it is plain that the committee has committed grievous errors. Wherever there is a committee there is a man who runs the committee. Supposing this man to have a family sculptor, in whom way he is charitably disposed to put work, he should devote himself to squaring the committee, and he should be careful not to let the public have any inkling of what he is up to until it is irrevocably accomplished. Nothing is easier than to square the committee. All that needs to be done is to secure the promise of the sculptor that all the members of it shall be represented, in a frieze around the pedestal or otherwise, taking heroic and death-defying attitudes, and that the likenesses of them, as they may be conjectured to have appeared thirty-odd years ago, shall be satisfactory to their respective families. It is a great mistake to have any competition and a much greater mistake to pretend to ask for expert judgment on it. Even the trodden competitive sculptor will turn. If he be recommended for the work or for a prize by a jury of his peers and you disregard their recommendation and throw him out, he may make himself unpleasant. If you have promised him beforehand that his design should be judged by competent persons and you then proceed to judge it yourself and reject it, he may even sue you for damages, with rosy prospects of success. But if you are weak enough to pretend to have a competition, you should not be still weaker and expose the results of the competition to public scrutiny. The unfeeling public will not perceive the importance of having your family sculptor chosen. Neither will it perceive the necessity of celebrating in durable bronze all the members of your committee. It will be apt to judge the designs by the impression it receives from them, and if it is impressed with the notion that your private sculptor has the worst design of the four that you exhibit, it will look about for motives to impute for your selection of him, and it will be apt to find much worse motives than mere kindness of heart combined with ignorance of sculpture.

We have indicated the chief mistakes made by the committee of the Army of the Tennessee. It is only just to say that the committee has done its utmost to correct them as fast as they have been brought to its notice. The initial mistake of asking competent judges to give their opinions of the designs it corrected at the earliest moment—that is to say, when it appeared that competent judgment differed from its own judgment; but this was not early enough to undo the mischief. It promptly showed its contempt for the expert judgment by disregarding it and putting the family sculptor's design in place of one of the designs which it rejected. It has since, in the person of its Chairman, "spoken contemptuously of the National Sculpture Society." This is all very fine, but when a committee comprising four of the leading sculptors of the country, and representing all the rest, has the misfortune to differ, on a question of monumental sculpture, from a committee representing only the Army of the Tennessee, the public will spontaneously leap to a conclusion as to which side is entitled to speak contemptuously of the other. If you invite its inspection of the competitive models, it will be apt to have this conclusion confirmed. The mistake of showing them the committee attempted to correct by abruptly closing the exhibition as soon as it was made manifest that the public, as a disinterested inexpert, agreed with the disinterested experts and not with the interested inexperts.

The chosen sculptor has shown a just sense of the requirements of the situation by being the only one of the four competitors to decline to repeat the exhibition here in New-York and to give the public another chance. He seems to be wiser than his Maecenas. The truth is that the only way to secure the smooth working of a project for the bestowal of public money upon the favorite sculptor of a layman is to conduct it throughout in privacy and even in secrecy. You can escape painful criticism only by escaping notice. If you invite the co-operation either of experts or of the public, you are laying up trouble for yourself. You cannot carry through your scheme easily and pleasantly, and unless you have a very thick skin indeed you cannot carry it through at all.

THE PRINCE'S DERBY.

This year is likely to be remembered by more English people as the year of the Prince's Derby than by any other event that happens during its course. That Lord ROSEBERY won two consecutive Derbys was no doubt a quite sufficient consolation to him, from a social point of view, for losing the Premiership. Indeed, it would have been a great political help to him if he had not been too far gone. A Premier with two Derbys to his credit, or even with one, can as a rule afford to defy the opposition that his frivolity in owning race horses at all may excite in the serious and Nonconformist classes.

It was said when Mr. LORILLARD won the Derby with Iroquois that he had done more to advance the reputation of his country with the mass of Englishmen than if he had made the greatest discovery in science or produced the greatest work of art. The estimate is probably not fantastic. At any rate, an American who desires to achieve a "position" in England will find it more profitable to breed or buy a winner of the Derby than to entertain the rich or feed the poor. The Prince of WALES, for causes of which some are abstruse to foreigners, is already popular in Great Britain, and his popularity will be greatly increased by his victory on the turf, the first of much consequence that has fallen to him. If the throne were vacant, he might "run" for it with every prospect of success.

In the matter of finding the murderer of that poor child on the east side, nobody doubts that the police have an exceedingly difficult task before them, but they will keep the respect of good citizens only by going about it seriously. Perhaps they really believed there was something in the dubious yarn of the Italian grocer's boy, in which case they should have quietly kept watch on the lad while they submitted his statement to careful investigation. Perhaps, however, they gave publicity to his story only to deceive some suspected person against whom they are collecting evidence. That is, at least, a generous view to take of the matter. Of one thing they may be assured—public sympathy is deeply stirred, and the people are watching them closely.

Mr. ALLISON has made an announcement of his long-concealed views on finance. He is opposed to independent free coinage. So much for the negative side. On the positive side he believes that "the currency should be reasonably stable." Has the Senator heard of the ill-fated lady of whom a church committee reported, on investigation, that she was "comparatively chaste"? Neither statement inspires confidence.

MR. HERBERT GOES TO ANNAPOLIS

Order in Which the Naval Academy Class Will Be Graduated.

ANNAPOLIS, June 3.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert visited the Naval Academy this morning, and the ceremonies attendant upon his reception displaced the battalion infantry drill that was to have been the opening exercise of the third day of graduation week.

The Secretary, accompanied by Miss Herbert, arrived at 10 o'clock. They were driven to the Academy, where the marines of the station and steamer Monongahela were paraded with field music, near the middle gate. As the Secretary entered the Academy, the shore battery gave him a salute of seventeen guns. Proceeding to the parad grounds the corps of naval cadets and a battalion of infantry received the head of the navy. Subsequently the officers of the Academy assembled at the Superintendent's office to meet the Secretary.

Miss Rosalie Smith of Pittsburg, Penn., presented the flag to the winning company this evening. Miss Smith is a relative of one of the graduates, and was selected by the class.

Capt. and Miss Cooper gave a dinner tonight, at which Secretary Herbert, the Board of Visitors, and invited officers were present.

Mr. Herbert attended the banquet of the Graduates' Association, and responded to a toast. He will deliver the diplomas to the graduates Friday.

Miss Herbert may remain over for the annual ball Friday night, which will close the festivities of the week.

The order in which the class will be graduated Friday is as follows:

Line Division.—1, Richard H. Robinson, Ohio; 2, Jones H. Holden, Vermont; 3, Thomas H. Craven, New-Hampshire; 4, Charles L. Poor, New-York; 5, Ralph Earle, Massachusetts; 6, Andrew E. Kalbach, Pennsylvania; 7, Ralph E. Walker, Indiana; 8, Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, Texas; 9, Ivan C. Wettengel, Colorado; 10, Charles M. Tozer, New-York; 11, Wat Tyler Cluverius, Louisiana; 12, Henry S. Kimball, Massachusetts; 13, Duncan M. Wood, Alabama; 14, Leigh C. Palmer, Missouri; 15, Thomas A. Kearney, Missouri; 16, Arthur McArthur, Jr., Wisconsin; 17, Frank E. Ridgley, at large; 18, Dudley W. Knox, Tennessee; 19, Mark S. C. Ellis, Arkansas; 20, Edward McCauley, Jr., New-York; 21, Earl P. Jessop, West Virginia; 22, John H. Roys, New-York; 23, Henry C. Mustin, Tennessee; 24, Roland I. Curtin, Pennsylvania; 25, Amon Bronson, Jr., Nebraska; 26, Charles E. Gilpin, Michigan.

Engineer Division.—1, Charles L. Leiper, Pennsylvania; 2, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Missouri; 3, Edward T. Fitzgerald, Texas; 4, Henry O. Bissel, Maryland; 5, Albert W. Marshall, Texas; 6, Charles P. Burt, Georgia; 7, Kenneth G. Castleman, Kentucky; 8, William L. Littlefield, Massachusetts; 9, Pope Washington, North Carolina; 10, George B. Rice, Kentucky; 11, James B. Henry, Jr., New-York; 12, Arthur Crenshaw, Alabama.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Meeting of the Second Mohonk Conference on the Subject.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 3.—The second Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration opened here to-day. It was organized by the appointment of ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont as Chairman and the following Business Committee: Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, Samuel B. Capen of Boston, Robert U. Johnson, associate editor of The Century; John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, the Hon. Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Judge John H. Stiness of Rhode Island, and Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston. Ex-Senator Edmunds outlined the purpose of this conference to be the inauguration of a reign of law, and declared that popular opinion and moral sentiment would enforce the decisions of an international tribunal, should such a court be established. Hodgson Pratt of England, Chairman of the International Peace and Arbitration Association of Great Britain, was presented to the conference.

The Business Committee presented the following questions as central topics of discussion during the conference:

"Is a permanent tribunal for the settlement of international controversies desirable and practicable?"

"Should it be urged at first for English-speaking people only, or for other nations also?"

"How shall such a court be constituted?"

"Is any increase of our army, navy, or fortifications needed at the present time?"

"What measures can be taken at the present time to develop public opinion in this country in favor of the substitution of law for war in the settlement of international controversies?"

Edward Everett Hale of Boston, in a powerful address, declared himself in favor of the establishment of a permanent tribunal, holding the same position and supremacy on all international questions that the Supreme Court of the United States holds on inter-State questions.

In the evening the subject of the advisability and practicability of an international tribunal was ably discussed by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, Judge John H. Stiness of Rhode Island, Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, and the Rev. Rouen H. Thomas of Boston.

CALVE WILL SING NEXT SEASON.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau May Control the Opera House.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the assignment of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, it is very certain that the firm expects to continue its operatic management in this city next Winter. Maurice Grau is now in Europe engaging the artists, and he cabled yesterday to Henry E. Abbey that he had re-engaged Mme. Calvé for next season, and that other important engagements were pending. No effort has yet been made to dispossess the firm from the Metropolitan Opera House, and there are no indications that any move in that direction will be made. It is said there is no doubt the firm will continue as managers of the operatic season.

The dispossession of the firm and its tenants from Abbey's Theatre was a mere formality, intended to protect the interests of the Goelet estate, which owns the building. The occupants of the building were all lessees of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and had they been allowed to continue so, their rentals would have gone to swell the assets of the firm. It was said yesterday by those who ought to know that as soon as the affairs of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau are settled by the assignees the theatre will again be leased to them. They have no better friends than those in control of the Goelet estate.

Henry E. Abbey is recovering his health very rapidly, and is now giving valuable assistance to the assignees of the firm.

NEWPORT COTTAGES FILLING UP.

More Arrivals of Summer Guests from This and Other Cities.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—The steam yacht Susquehanna, Capt. Joseph Stickney, and the schooner Cavalier, T. Hogan, sailed westward to-day.

To-day's arrivals for the Summer include Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, and Richard Williamson of New-York; and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sweet of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low of Brooklyn will open their villa to-morrow.

The other arrivals to-day include Miss Morgan, to visit her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meen of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Morrill of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Holmes, Jr., of Orange, N. J.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include a sketching class, chaperoned by Mrs. K. E. De Goulin, and composed of Miss M. H. Trotter, and Miss H. S. Phillips of New-York; Miss N. A. Dearborn, Miss Isabel Vernon, and Mrs. M. F. Rutter of Brooklyn, and Miss M. A. Trimble of East Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward of Washington arrived at Jamestown to-day for the season.

TALK OF HOME MISSIONS

SECOND SESSION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Coit of Massachusetts Tells of the Work of the Society Among Foreigners and Roman Catholics—Women's Department Has a Special Place on the Programme for the First Time in Fourteen Years—Many Addresses.

NEW-HAVEN, June 3.—Centre Church was well filled this morning when the second session of the Congregational Home Missionary Society opened.

The first hour was given up to the reading of reports by the officers of auxiliary and local bodies. Reports were made by D. P. Hatch for Maine, the Rev. Ethan Curtis for New-York, the Rev. A. T. Hillman for New-Hampshire, and the Rev. Joseph Coit for Massachusetts. Mr. Coit said that the fact most worthy of notice was the working of the society among foreigners and Roman Catholics. He said that the apparent growth of Romanism had alarmed many, but the fear was altogether due to error.

The Roman Church was growing rapidly, no doubt, but not as rapidly as it should. Statistics, he said, showed that its annual increase is diminishing, that whereas it should number 16,000,000 in the United States, it really numbered but 9,000,000. Mr. Coit said that in Massachusetts the society was doing a wonderful educational work among the French Canadians. This work in many cases has had the effect of making this class of people permanent residents.

The session of the women's department opened at 10:30 A. M., and for the first time in the fourteen years' existence of this branch had a special and unobstructed place on the programme. Mrs. H. S. Caswell presided. Addresses in the form of reports were made by Mrs. H. S. Meintzelman of Indiana, Miss C. A. Potter of California, the Rev. Dora R. Barber of Oregon, and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster of Harper's Bazar.

The Rev. R. A. Rowley, Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, said that its work in the newer portions of the country was to organize new and assist destitute Sunday schools.

"The past year," he said, "we have organized 84 new Sunday schools, with a membership of 2,500, the greater part not having had the privilege of Bible teaching for years, and at least 300 of whom have never till this year been to any kind of religious service."

The Rev. William Shaw, Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, said: "Georgia, Alabama, and Florida should each have a field worker, and then they could be properly and thoroughly worked. We want a ministry in fullest sympathy with our Sunday school work, apt to teach, and workmen that need not be ashamed."

The Rev. John A. Hamilton of Boston, Secretary of the Congregational Education Society, gave a sketch of its history for eighty years.

The American Education Society of Boston, he said, like the American Board, traces its origin largely to young men.

"The National Council's Ministerial Relief Fund" was the theme of the address by the Rev. Dr. Nathan H. Whittlesey of New-Haven.

He said, in part:

"Four-fifths of the Congregational ministers in the country at some period of their lives have held a commission from the Congregational Home Missionary Society or from one of its auxiliaries. More than one-half of all the Congregational pastors in active service in the United States to-day are home missionaries. The average home missionary's salary is less than $700 a year.

"We ask a hearing in every pulpit, a collection in every church, an offering from every individual, a place with the other benevolent societies in the charitable bequests of every will."

The Rev. L. H. Cobb, Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, also delivered an address, in which he said:

"The average number of missionaries employed by the Home Missionary Society during the first fourteen years of its work was about 543. The average number during the last fourteen years was about 1,727. The average annual receipts of the Home Missionary Society for the first fourteen years were about $61,982.21.

"The average annual receipts for the last fourteen years have been not far from $574,324.05. The average annual receipts of the Church Building Society during its first fourteen years were $17,503.18. The average annual receipts for the last fourteen years have been about sevenfold, $129,916.40."

An address upon the work of the Congregational Education Society was delivered by the Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church of Boston.

It is no accident, he said, which has given to the Congregational denomination its foremost place in education. In a Church so democratic there is no safety save in an educated ministry and a thinking laity.

The Rev. Ethan Curtis of Syracuse, N. Y., Superintendent of Congregational Home Missions in New-York State, said:

"The Home Missionary Society is doing something to solve both the city and the country problems. In one of our cities not long ago a mission church came to us of its own accord from another denomination. The people were poor and discouraged; their homes untidy, and the children much in the streets. The fathers were shiftless and loved drink, and many of the young people went early to the bad. We found in the mission little material with which we could build. It was necessary to bring in Christian workers, especially Sunday-school teachers, from our other churches. When reconstruction began the work was rapid, the Sunday school increasing from 24 to 148 in four months."

In conclusion the Rev. George W. Choate, National Secretary, gave a survey of the seventieth year.

The annual business meeting of the General Society was held in the afternoon, and the officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President—Gen. O. O. Howard of Vermont; Recording Secretary—The Rev. W. H. Holman of Connecticut; Executive Committee—J. F. Anderson, Jr., of New-York; the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., of New-York; Joseph W. Rice of Rhode Island; the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., of New-York; the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of New-York, and David A. Thompson of Albany.

IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

Annual Meeting of the New-England Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 3.—The annual meeting of the New-England Associated Press was held at Young's Hotel to-day, with an unusually large attendance. The annual report of the Treasurer showed that its twenty-seventh year had proved the most successful in its history. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John M. Holmes, Boston Herald; Secretary—F. B. Whitney, Boston Transcript; Executive Committee—The above and Gen. Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe, Richard S. Howland of The Providence

GEN. LEE REACHES HAVANA

AN AMERICAN ARTIST ARRESTED BY THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

A Railway Bridge Destroyed by the Insurgents—Spanish Forces Attacked While Endeavoring to Cross the Duaba River—One Soldier Killed and Two Wounded—A Second Attempt to Cross Defeated by the Rebels.

HAVANA, June 3.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was a few weeks ago appointed United States Consul General here to succeed Mr. Ramon O. Williams, whose resignation was tendered and accepted some time ago, arrived here early this morning on board the steamer Mascotte. Gen. Lee was accompanied by his son and his private secretary, Mr. Jones.

Thomas Dawley, an artist in the employ of Harper's Weekly of New-York was arrested at the trocha to-day and brought a prisoner to Havana, where he was locked up at the Police Headquarters. Mr. Dawley is charged with having been in communication with the rebels.

The insurgents have destroyed the railway bridge between the Duran and Guara Stations, in the Province of Havana.

Advices from Baracoa report that engagements have recently taken place between Spanish forces and bands of rebels on the banks of the Duaba River. Owing to the heavy rains which have fallen lately the river was greatly swollen and its crossing rendered difficult. An attempt was made, however, by a Spanish column to reach the other side, but the troops were attacked by insurgents with the result that one soldier was killed and two were wounded. The rebel loss is put at twenty-four, but is believed to be greater.

Continuing their march along the river, the Spanish, on May 27, again attempted to cross, this time by the ford at Buenavista, but they were again attacked, and Major Gonzalez Moro and eight soldiers were wounded and perished in the river, being unable to regain the shore they had left, while a Captain, a Sergeant, and two privates were wounded, but succeeded in reaching the river bank. Orders have been given for reinforcements to be sent to the column by boats, but this will be difficult of execution, owing to the condition of the rivers.

A force of rebels made an attack upon Candelaria, but they were repulsed and compelled to retire.

MADRID, June 3.—The Madrid newspapers are severely criticising Admiral Beranger Minister of Marine, in consequence of the arrival of the Spanish cruiser Filippinas at Havana in a disabled condition, which is ascribed to defects in her construction. The papers are unanimous in demanding a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter, the scope of which shall cover the entire system of the Naval Department.

During a recent private discussion of affairs in Cuba between Gen. Martinez Campos, the predecessor of Gen. Weyler as Capt. Gen. of Cuba, and Gen. Borrero, the argument became so animated that the discussion developed into a hot quarrel, and a duel was arranged. The matter was conducted with the greatest secrecy, but in some manner the authorities received information of the intended duel between the Generals a few minutes before they were to meet on the Primo Rivera. The Captain General of Madrid proceeded with all haste to the spot, arriving just as the principals were being placed in position, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in stopping the affair before either of the combatants was wounded.

Gens. Campos and Borrero were finally disarmed and sent to their respective residences under arrest.

THE SENATE WANTS INFORMATION.

Mr. Morgan's Resolution About the Competitor Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at its meeting this morning, took no action on the Morgan joint resolution providing for recognition of the belligerency of Cuban insurgents. Senator Morgan discussed the subject for some time, but the suggestion was made to him that it would be better not to report the matter at all than to have it reported and remain unacted upon. No quorum was had in committee until just before adjournment, and no action was taken. The majority of the committee is against reporting the resolution, and it is believed that it will be permitted to slumber in the committee room until the end of the session.

The following is the text of the resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morgan:

Resolved, That the Senate, being informed by common rumor and by testimony taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations, that a vessel of the United States called the Competitor has been captured by a Spanish ship of war, and that one or more citizens of the United States were captured on board of said vessel, and have been tried and condemned to death by a military tribunal in Cuba, and are now in prison at Havana awaiting the execution of the sentence, and the Senate having instructed said committee to inquire into and make report respecting the rights of said citizens under the treaties existing between the United States and Spain, and under the laws of nations, the President is requested, in conformity with Section 2,001 of the Revised Statutes to inform the Senate whether any such capture has been made by a Spanish warship, and whether any citizen of the United States has been captured on or near such vessel and if has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of the Government of Spain, and whether the President forthwith demanded of Spain the reasons for such imprisonment, and if such imprisonment is unlawful, and if such sentence to death violates the laws of nations or the treaties with Spain, whether the President has demanded the release of such citizens, and that the President communicate to the Senate all the facts and proceedings relative to such capture, sentence, and imprisonment of such citizens as soon as practicable in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided as follows:

Section 2,000. All naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from the Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.

Sec. 2,001. Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that Government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and, if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means not amounting to acts of war as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress.

The resolution was laid on the table.

ARRESTED WHEN LEAVING CUBA.

Joseph Lopez Taken from the Steamer Mascotte.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 3.—Joseph Lopez was arrested on the steamer Mascotte today just as she was leaving the harbor of Havana. Orders had been issued to search Lopez, who had been an insurgent, and if anything of a suspicious nature was found on him, to arrest him. The police had finished the search and reported everything all right, and he was passed. Shortly afterward a box of candy containing two letters was sent on board addressed to Lopez for parties in this city. Lopez opened one of the letters and took from it some money and threw the letter overboard. This action excited the suspicion of the police, and he was immediately arrested and taken ashore.

Lopez had only lately been pardoned as an insurgent and was about to leave Cuba. His arrest is likely to cause others to be arrested, as the party who sent the packages on board has been under the surveillance of the police for some time.

MORE ARMS LANDED IN CUBA.

The Largest Cargo That Has Yet Been Delivered to the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires in this city, has just received word that Col. Rafael Portuondo has landed safely in Cuba. He was accompanied by 100 men, among whom were Dr. Carlos Poey, surgeon of the party, a resident of this city, and two young Baltimoreans, Osman Latrobe, nephew of ex-Mayor Latrobe, and Mr. Janny.

The cargo consisted of thousands of rifles, cartridges, and dynamite, besides artillery, of which the army is in need.

It is the largest landing made. Col. Portuondo is the Secretary of State. He came to this country on leave of absence and attended the debates in Congress. He belongs to the bluest blood of the island, and is a lawyer of distinction.

Minister de Lome Did Not Protest.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Madrid dispatch to The London Morning Post that Minister Dupuy de Lome had protested to Secretary Olney against the presence of the Cuban flag in the Decoration Day parade in New-York is found, upon investigation here, to be erroneous. The Spanish Minister made no protest. His Government is fully aware that the United States had no control over the procession in which the flag appeared, and that the Grand Army Marshal permitted the Cuban flag to be carried simply as an advertisement for the Cuban Fair. The incident was magnified in the Madrid papers after their manner of serving up American news, but has no international significance.

LIBERAL GAINS IN ENGLAND.

Home Rule Secures Two New Members in the House.

LONDON, June 3.—The Parliamentary election to fill the seat for the Frome Division of Somersetshire in the House of Commons made vacant by the succession of Viscount Weymouth, (Conservative,) to the peerage, upon the death of his father, the Marquis of Bath, who died in Venice on April 20, was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of Mr. J. E. Barlow, (Home Rule Liberal,) by a vote of 5,062 to 4,763 cast for Mr. Thynne, the Conservative candidate. In the last election—1895—Viscount Weymouth was elected by a majority of 617, receiving 4,650 votes, to 4,043 polled by the constituents of Mr. Barlow. The Liberal majority in the division this year is 299, representing a Liberal gain of 916 votes and a gain of a seat in the House of Commons.

The Parliamentary election in the Wick District, held yesterday, to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the resignation of Sir John Pender, (Liberal-Unionist,) resulted in the return of Mr. T. C. Hedderwick, (Home Ruler,) by a majority of 212, the vote standing: Hedderwick, 1,054; W. C. Smith, (Unionist,) 842. The result of the polling shows a gain for the Liberals.

GERMANS INSULTED IN CHINA.

The German Squadron Ordered to Proceed to Nankin.

LONDON, June 3.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, which says that since the return of the Viceroy Liu Kun Yih to Nankin the German officers who were lent to China by Germany to drill the Chinese troops have been repeatedly insulted, hope being entertained that they would resent the insults by resigning. This practice not having the desired result, the Chinese have resorted to violence, ending in the murder of a German officer named Krause by the Human bodyguard of the Viceroy, and a German squadron has been ordered to proceed to Nankin forthwith.

It is believed, the dispatch says, that all of the German officers in the Chinese service will resign.

The dispatch to The Globe also says the rebels in the Province of Kansuh, the most northwesterly province of China, have defeated the Chinese Army commanded by Gen. Tung, with great slaughter.

DEATH OF EXPLORER ROHLFS.

The Long Career of a Noted German Traveler.

BERLIN, June 3.—Gerard Rohlfs, the German traveler and explorer, died to-day at Godesberg, in Rhenish Prussia.

He was born near Bremen in 1834. After receiving a medical education, he went to Algeria and entered the foreign legion of the French Army. Having learned the Arabic language he traveled extensively in Morocco in 1861 and again in 1864, and after a visit to Germany in 1865 he returned to Africa, spending two years in his travels. He received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. In 1867, by order of the King of Prussia, he joined the English expedition against Abyssinia, and in 1873 he went with his party to explore the Libyan Desert under the patronage of the Khedive of Egypt.

He visited the United States in 1875 and lectured on his travels. He has published several books of travel.

SIR GEORGE JOHNSON DEAD.

The Queen's Physician Ends a Notable Career at London.

LONDON, June 3.—Sir George Johnson, M. D., F. R. S., physician extraordinary to the Queen, died in London to-day.

The Swiss Council's Regrets.

BERNE, June 3.—The Swiss National Council to-day passed resolutions expressing regret that the United States Government had failed to reply to the proposal for a treaty of arbitration and requesting the Federal Council to ask for a categorical answer to the proposal. President Lachenal, although sharing in the regret expressed by the Council, declined to indorse the full resolutions.

Trouble in the Transvaal.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Pretoria correspondent saying that the trouble in the Executive Council of the Transvaal is becoming acute. Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State, and Vice President Joubert oppose President Kruger, who is in favor of the institution of reforms and the adoption of a peaceful policy. Dr. Leyds, the correspondent adds, is extremely unpopular with the people of the republic.

The Pacific Cable Commission.

LONDON, June 3.—The United Press is officially informed that the Earl of Selborne and Mr. George H. Murray, C. B., one of the principal clerks to the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, have been appointed members of the Pacific Cable Commission. The Earl of Selborne has been chosen as President of the conference.

A British Bark Abandoned.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Cape Town says the British ship Ancalos, Capt. Fulton, from Tacoma, Feb. 26, which arrived at Cape Town yesterday, reports having sighted the British bark Gowanbank, from Barry, Jan. 20, for Iquique, abandoned on May 27 in latitude 55 south, longitude 53 west. The fate of the vessel's crew is not known.

Peace Assured in Europe.

BERLIN, June 3.—In the course of the debate in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day on the law relating to the peace effective of the army, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, declared that there was no need of clanking the sabre, as peace appeared to be assured for a long time to come.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Sir Donald Smith, the recenaly appointed High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, in Great Britain, had a long interview yesterday with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, on the subject of Canadian affairs.

—A dispatch from Nimes, in the French Department of Gard, says that an explosion of gas occurred in the Fontanes mine, near Rochebelle, Tuesday, killing twenty-five miners.

—Advices received from Bulawayo announce the arrival there of Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, commanding the British forces in Matabeleland.

—M. N. E. E. Thiebaut, French Consul at Chicago, Ill., has been appointed ad interim First Secretary to the French Embassy at Washington.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island.

—ASTOR—Congressman D. F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. M. H. Morgan of Cambridge, Mass.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse.

—HOFFMAN—Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—W. Murray Crane and Miss Mary E. Wilkins of Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland and George Crocker of San Francisco.

—MURRAY HILL—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army; ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, and Gen. William G. Ely of Connecticut.

MARRONE'S STORY RETOLD

McCORMICK HELD FOR THE MURDER OF MARY CUNNINGHAM.

Police Captain Martens's Testimony as to the Boy's Identification of the Prisoner Flatly Contradicted by a Prison Keeper—Marrone Admits He Saw McCormick When Arrested, but at that Time Made No Charge—Farrell Released.

Another day spent by the police in a search for evidence in the case of Mary Cunningham, the thirteen-year-old girl who was murdered on Saturday at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, brought them no new clue as to the identity of the murderer.

McCormick and the other suspect, Francis P. Farrell, were taken before Magistrate Crane for a hearing in the afternoon. Inspector Brooks said he had no evidence against Farrell, and the latter was discharged. Thomas G. Fennell appeared for McCormick.

Dr. Willian Tyler, a druggist at Thirty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, testified that a little girl came to his store and told him of the murder and said Mrs. Cunningham wanted him at once. It was while there that he first saw McCormick, who had been brought back to the scene of the murder. He had not, as previously stated, seen McCormick running by his place.

Joseph Marrone, the boy who says he saw McCormick commit the crime, told his story in a way that suggested previous rehearsal.

"Now, Joseph," said Inspector Brooks, who stood close to him, "tell the story just as you told me of it yesterday."

"Will you tell the truth?" asked the Magistrate.

"Sure, I will," replied the boy. "I don't tell no lies."

"Do you know what an oath is?" asked Mr. Fennell.

The boy looked around to the Inspector, as he did every time a question was asked. "No, look at me," said the lawyer, "and answer my question. Do you know what becomes of you if you tell a lie?"

"No," said the boy, with a grin.

"I submit," said Mr. Fennell, "that the witness is incompetent under the code. He is confessedly unable to understand the nature of an oath, and is of insufficient capacity to testify."

The lawyer was overruled, and the testimony was given.

Marrone repeated his story already published in exact detail.

Mr. Fennell then questioned him.

"How does the door in the flat open where you saw the man?"

"From the left-hand side."

"Sure of that?"

"Sure."

"Now, as a matter of fact," said the lawyer, "the door opens just the other way, and when it is open the view of the whole of the house except half of the kitchen is cut off."

"Well, maybe he meant that the door opened to the left," said Inspector Brooks.

Inspector Brooks then took the boy in hand, and in spite of objections from Mr. Fennell, was allowed to lead the witness, and he said he saw the girl in the kitchen when the man was strangling her. This statement was astonishing from the fact that the body of the girl was found two rooms from the kitchen, and the struggle had occurred in the other rooms, while the kitchen was not disturbed.

Capt. Martens asked to be allowed to tell how the boy had identified the prisoner. He said he had gone to the prison Tuesday, had stated who he was, and said he wanted to see the prisoners, and had brought the boy with him for the purpose of identification. He said that the keeper told him that Farrell was above and McCormick below in the tiers. He said he took the boy up stairs first and showed him Farrell and four other prisoners, and then took him down stairs until he came to McCormick's cell, where Marrone pointed out the prisoner.

"Now," said Mr. Fennell, "if a keeper of that prison should be brought here and swear that you came to the jail, said nothing about the boy, but asked to see McCormick; that you took the boy directly to the cell of the man, asked whether he was the man, and made no further effort to let him see anybody else, would he be lying?"

"He would," said Martens.

Keeper Patrick Gallagher was called.

"The Captain came to the gate," he said, "and I asked him what he wished. He told me who he was, and asked to see McCormick. I said: 'He is on the lower tier, and Farrell is up above.' I told him about Farrell because I thought he might want to see both. The Captain walked in, and just opposite the door is McCormick's cell. I put him there so that I could watch him. The Captain walked right up to the cell with the boy, but I could not hear what was said. When he came out I said: 'What did you find out?' and he said: 'We have got the right party.'"

When Gallagher had concluded Capt. Martens said: "I want you to tell me if I didn't say I wanted to take the boy in to see whether he could identify any of the prisoners."

"No, you didn't," said Gallagher; "you said nothing about identification."

Mr. Fennell made Marrone admit that he had seen McCormick while the latter was under arrest on the street.

"And you knew that he was the man, then, that you saw killing the girl in the flat?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And you didn't tell the police, then, when you saw that they had the man?"

"No."

Magistrate Crane said that he could do nothing else than hold the prisoner for the action of the Coroner, and he was sent back to the cell, being held without bail.

Father Ducey called at the jail yesterday and had a talk with McCormick. Warden Lynch said Father Ducey said he had known McCormick many years, and that he had noticed that his mind seemed to be gradually weakening. He was formerly employed by the Gilsey estate as janitor in a flat, and it was thought his services had been dispensed with because of his mental condition.

Warden Lynch last night corroborated the statement made by Doorkeeper Gallagher at the afternoon's hearing.

Gallagher's Third Rescue.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 3.—Rapp Gallagher, a young wagon driver of this city, to-day saved his third person from drowning. An unknown man was rowing in the Passaic, when his skiff upset. Gallagher witnessed the accident, and, jumping into the river, saved the man, who, after thanking his rescuer, rowed away without giving his name.

Gen. Clarkson Goes to Spring Lake.

Gen. James S. Clarkson, who has been ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for two or three weeks, went yesterday to Spring Lake, N. J. He will remain until Sunday, when he expects to be well enough to proceed to St. Louis to take part in the work of the Republican National Committee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night, to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—10:25 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventieth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue; Jacob Gutterding; dancing pavilion; damage, $75.

—10:40 A. M.—261 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; William Jacques; damage, $1,700.

—12:30 P. M.—492 Sixth Avenue; roof of Worth's Museum; damage, $25.

—2:35 P. M.—178 Waverley Place; dwelling of Henry Vannal; damage, $25.

—2:20 P. M.—1 Pitt Street; Jacob Forlgan; tenement; damage, $75.

—2:20 P. M.—2,159 Third Avenue; awning; damage, $10.

—6:00 P. M.—806 West Twenty-eighth Street; Frank Swanton; damage, none.

—8:30 P. M.—605 Hudson Street; Emil Hunter; damage, none.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Most of the business portion of Parksley, Accomac County, Va., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $60,000, and insurance about $20,000.

—The stock barn of Cyrus Coe, at Middlefield, Conn., burned, with eleven head of cattle and ten horses; loss, $8,000.

—The Sebewaing Brewing Company, Sebewaing, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $22,000.

—Joseph M. Williams's residence, at Glen Ridge, N. J., was damaged $3,000 by fire; insured.

—Edward Cortelyou's barn and outbuildings, near Flemington, N. J., burned; loss, $10,000; insured.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Adams—Wallace.

The chancel of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, was embowered in daisies and decorated with palms and evergreens last evening in honor of the wedding of Miss Cathleen Virginia Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wallace of 121 Fifth Avenue, to T. Albeus Adams, a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

The ceremony took place at 6:30 o'clock. The Rev. Father John F. X. O'Connor, S. J., performed the ceremony, assisted by Father T. E. Murphy, pastor of the church, and Fathers Van Rensselaer, Halpin, and McKinnon.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, the bodice of which had a square yoke of duchesse lace framed by pearl embroidery. Her tulle veil was fastened to the coiffure by sprays of orange blossoms, among which a diamond ornament, the bridegroom's gift, was arranged. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the bride's sister, Miss Male Wallace; Miss Maud E. Cowen, Miss Rosalie Ferrigan, and Miss Daisy Fiske Rogers. They wore white organdie gowns over pale blue silk and carried bouquets of marguerites. Their Leghorn hats were trimmed with chiffon and fine daisies.

The best man was Robert A. Adams of Philadelphia, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Joshua F. Tobin, Andrew J. Boyer, Thomas Gilleran, and Joseph F. Ward of New-York.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, and was largely attended. The bride and bridegroom will sail for Europe in the steamship Lucania on Saturday. The bride is a recent graduate of Normal College, and several of her classmates were at the wedding.

Among those who were present at the wedding or sent presents were Dr. and Mrs. H. G. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Batjer, William M. Penney, Miss Madigan, Miss E. E. Madigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfonso Sterns, I. H. Warner, Miss Yandell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, D. Ernest Perley, the Misses Holland, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gillen, Charles C. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ganz, Mr. and Mrs. George Noakes, Jr., James Just, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Purcell, Miss Daisy Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hannigan, Clarence J. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Cashin, John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Tobin, Mrs. James W. McCormick, Mrs. P. F. Ferrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Adams, John F. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bingham, and Justice L. J. Cordon, all of this city; Mr. and Mrs. George Ross and Robert A. Adams of Philadelphia, Mrs. William F. Dawney of Washington, Mr. Thomas Quincy Adams of Steuben County, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Swift and Miss Isabella Swift of Boston, John F. Shaughnessy and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Shaughnessy of Utica, N. Y.

Church—Weeks.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 3.—Harriet Elsie Weeks, daughter of Edward F. Weeks of 444 Monroe Avenue, this city, and Mr. Allen Hudson Church of Bergen Point were married this evening at St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, rector, officiating. Miss Lucy Weeks, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Fredericka Davis Suydam, Miss Edith Marion Hinds, Miss Bernadini Russell Edson, Miss Pauline Darrach, Miss Catherine Olmstead, Eliabeth; Miss Adele J. Southard and Miss Edith Booth, Bergen Point.

The best man was Edward Augustus Weeks, brother of the bride, and William Percival Mackenzie was chief usher. The other ushers were Hamilton W. Weeks, Elizabeth; William T. Day, Bergen Point; Sydney L. Smith, Bergen Point; Hoffman K. Reynolds, New-York; Charles Bostwick, Ithaca, N. Y., and Lawrence Van Buren, Plainfield.

The bride wore a gown of white satin cut en train, a veil of tulle, and diamond ornaments. She was given away by her father. A small reception followed at the house, after which Mr. and Mrs. Church departed on a tour South.

Marshall—Gallagher.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Amanda Morton Gallagher, daughter of an official of the Erie Road was wedded to-night to Benford H. Marshall, a leading merchant, by the Rev. J. Marshall Chew. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, en train. She wore a veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Adalene Bennet of Manchester was bridesmaid. She was attired in pink brocaded satin, with appliqué lace. Miss Irene Marshall was maid of honor. She wore pink brocaded satin, with pearl trimmings. Willett Kidd was groomsman, and Ralph P. Jecklin and William Maybe, ushers.

The couple were married beneath a floral arch. After the ceremony, while the young people were receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. W. J. Finch, Miss Addie Finch, and James Finch, of Hyde Park; Mrs. B. R. Smith, C. B. Morton, and W. P. Morton, of Connellsville, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Derr of Port Jervis, H. G. Barkman of Hoyt's Corners, N. Y.; Williton Preston of New-York City, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt De Groff of Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cummings of Scranton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dill of Clinton, Ill.; Miss Lillian Wood, Miss Daisy Marcey, and Oscar Dilley of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

White—Vidal.

Emily Thompson Vidal and Charles Henry White were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Matthews Vidal of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street. Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany officiated.

The ceremony took place in the parlors of the house, which were decorated with towering palms and evergreens and white roses.

The bride was dressed in white moiré, trimmed with point lace. Her sister, Miss Louise Vidal, was maid of honor.

Albert Adams White, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Frederick Frazer Graham, Charles G. G. Hall, and the bride's brother, Austin Vidal, were the ushers.

After the ceremony there was a small reception. Among those present were Mrs. Thomas A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Solace, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah P. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Childs, Mrs. Frances Upson, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Clara Thomas of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Daniel of East Orange, N. J.; Miss Emily Roggin of Catskill, N. Y., and Miss Amy Valentine of Lithgow, N. Y.

Picken—Moore.

Miss Harriet Corinne Moore and James Culbert Picken were married quietly last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore of 242 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Plans for a more elaborate ceremony were cut short by the deaths of a sister of the bridegroom and of the Rev. Halsey Moore, an uncle of the bride. Only members of the two families were present at the wedding. The Rev. Edward Judson, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, officiated.

The room where the ceremony was performed was prettily decorated with daisies and palms. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms. The bride's only attendant was Miss E. C. Schumacher of Boston, who acted as maid of honor.

George F. Picken, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Henry Mead Moore, Robert Westcott Moore, James E. Farley, and Charles Edgar Picken.

Allen—Fanshawe.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—In the Church of the Redeemer, in this city, at noon to-day George Marshall Allen, a well-known New-York newspaper man, and Miss Grace Fanshawe were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, pastor of the church, and was witnessed by many society people of this place and New-York City. A special train carrying the invited guests left the Hoboken station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 10:30 and arrived here at 11:30 o'clock.

The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, with a long train, and wore a very full tulle veil. The maid of honor was Miss May Brice of Macculough Avenue, this place. Her gown was of pink mousseline de sole. She wore a large leghorn hat, trimmed with pink roses and chiffon, and carried a bunch of pink roses. The best man was Mr. Chaffee of New-York. The ushers were Mr. Ames and Mr. James A. Flannery of New-York, Dr. Henry Sanger Snow of Brooklyn, Robert de Peyster Titus, Clarence F. Randolf, and Charles B. Beckwith of Morristown.

Roberts—Crary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—At the Church of the Holy Comforter at 5 o'clock this afternoon Miss Edith Livingston Crary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, rector of the Holy Comforter Church, was united in marriage to Charles H. Van Brasm Roberts of Highland. It was a fashionable wedding, many well-known persons from along the Hudson and New-York being present.

The bridesmaids were Misses Amy and Cornelia Fulton Crary, Miss Blanche Huntington Wilkinson, Miss Helen Stuyvesant Sanford, Miss Frances Armstrong Taylor, and Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Crary, and the ushers were Edward Cary Cammann of New-York, Frederick Brinsmade Van Kleeck of White Plains, Charles Mayer Van Kleeck of Flushing, Richard Peabody Kent of New-York, and Augustus Davies and Henry H. Van Kleef of Poughkeepsie.

The bride was given away by her uncle, C. Franklin Crary of New-York. The groom's best man was his brother, Irving Bruce Roberts.

Morton—Robinson.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Rarely has any wedding in Baltimore society attracted so much attention as the one that took place to-day in Emmanuel Church, where Miss Nellie Robinson, daughter of Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, was married to Richard Morton, Jr. The prominence of both families, together with the beautifully arranged ceremony, caused the church to be filled to its utmost capacity. Miss Robinson has been one of the most prominent young women in Baltimore, and Mr. Morton is one of the most popular young men in town.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. William Dame of Memorial Church. The church was elaborately decorated, the color scheme being entirely pink. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Robinson of New-York, Miss Mary W. Keyser, Miss Louise Hernall, Miss Mollie George, and Miss Nannie Poor. Miss Champe Robinson was maid of honor.

Warner—Mills.

A pretty wedding yesterday was that of Miss Lilian Houghton Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Mills of Rahway, N. J., to James Ward Warner, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William Alexander Ewing of 134 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church officiated.

The best man was David Bennett Simpson. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Marion Maud Ewing. The ushers were Herbert Noble, Frank D. Tansley, Dr. Edmund J. Labbé, and William Lincoln Hayward.

A reception at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Ewing followed the wedding ceremony. Among those present were ex-Congressman and Mrs. John De Witt Warner, brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Tifft, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Stratton.

Morgan—Gibson.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Miss Mary M. Gibson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Gibson, of this city, was married to Prof. Morris Hicky Morgan of Harvard University, at St. George's Church, at noon today, in the presence of an audience which crowded the church to overflowing. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McBride. As the bridal party emerged from the church the anthem "We wish you good luck in the name of the Lord" was sung for the first time in Baltimore by the vested choir.

The ushers were Dr. A. Coolidge and Mr. Apthorpe of Boston, Mr. Ernest Lovering of Cambridge, Frank B. Guest of New-York, and James I. Fisher and Robert C. Wright of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Morgan of Cambridge, Miss Katie Read, Miss Nellie Ford, and Miss Mary Gittings of Baltimore. Miss Emma Wilson was maid of honor, and Gardner M. Lane of Cambridge was best man.

Chase—Sillcock.

Miss Susie M. Sillcock, a daughter of the late John J. Sillcock, and Jessie A. Chase were married yesterday at the home of John J. Sillcock of 138 West Seventy-first Street, a brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard of Tremont, N. Y., who was formerly pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. A large reception followed the wedding service.

The bride, whose gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace, was given away by her brother, Peter M. Sillcock. Her maid of honor as Miss Grace Craig, her niece. Her bridesmaids were Miss Mary Craig, another niece; Miss Minerva Chase, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Fannie A. Wood, and Miss Mary Nell.

Edward W. Buckhaut acted as best man. The ushers were John J. Sillcock, Arthur L. Buckhaut, George Debevoise, and John A. Comin.

Dater—Ball.

Mrs. May Louise Ball, daughter of the late John Clarke Foote of Boston, was married yesterday to John Grant Dater of Brooklyn in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

As the bridegroom's family is in mourning the ceremony was attended only by relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride wore an opal-tinted gown, with jewelled trimmings and diamond ornaments. There were no bridesmaids. Alfred W. Dater of Fort Wayne, Ind., brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. C. C. C. Baldwin, Jr., and John S. Peckham were the ushers.

Keller—Embler.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3.—Rudolph H. Keller of Schenectady and Miss Minnie Georow Embler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Embler, were joined in wedlock by the Rev. A. K. Fuller, pastor of the First Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Horace G. Day of Schenectady, to-night. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, en train, high corsage, chiffon and pearl trimmings. Miss Edna May Turner was maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink organdie. The ceremony was performed under a large floral bell depending from an arch of flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Keller will go to Old Point Comfort for a month, and on their return North will reside at Schenectady, where the bridegroom is engaged in business as a druggist.

Einhorn—Goldsmith.

Miss Fannie Constance Goldsmith, daughter of the late Meyer Goldsmith, and Isaac Einhorn were married at the home of the bride's mother, 29 East Seventy-ninth St., at 6:30 o'clock last evening. The bride is a twin sister of Miss Isabella Mabel Goldsmith, whose wedding to J. C. Aller took place last Monday.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kaufman Kohler. Because of a recent bereavement in the family, the wedding was a quiet one. There were no bridesmaids and no best man.

The parlor in which the ceremony took place was beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and potted plants. Only relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Kahn—Faber.

The wedding of Miss Aimée Faber, daughter of Henry E. Faber of 66 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and George Kahn took place last night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. David Davidson of the Temple Ahawath Chesed officiated. Dr. Davidson at one time had charge of a synagogue at Montgomery, Ala., where the bride's family formerly lived.

The bride was attended by Miss Hilda Salz as maid of honor and by Miss Jeannette Kahn as a flower girl. Herbert Faber Schram acted as page. The best man was "Jack" Kahn, who also acted as an usher.

Randolph—Snodgrass.

In the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Miss Florence E. Snodgrass was married to Charles F. Randolph of New-Brunswick, N. J. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Snodgrass of 35 Morningside Avenue. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha officiated.

Miss Hettie A. Holman of New-Brunswick was the maid of honor. Clarence F. Randolph, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Harry C. Croxson, George Redway, Alfred C. Fette, and Edward Hicks.

Spencer—Murtfeldt.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Ada C. Murtfeldt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Murtfeldt, was married to Prof. A. L. Spencer, head of the business college here, by the Rev. C. H. Snedeker, to-night. Miss Jessie Murtfeldt was maid of honor and Prof. Benjamin H. Spencer of Kingston was the groom's best man.

WEAR THE HANNA COLLAR

ANTI-PLATT MEN SAID TO BE UNDER THE OHIO LEADER.

**Warner Miller, the Story Goes, Was Obliged to Stop His Early Campaigning, and Mr. Milholland Was Also Curbed—All This Amuses Adherents of

WHEELMEN WILL OPPOSE IT.

They All Object to the Proposal to Levy a Tax on Bicycles.

The wheelmen of the metropolis will give Alderman Goetz's resolution to tax bicycles a chilly reception at the public hearing on Monday afternoon. They say the city might just as well tax the citizens for owning and wearing boots.

The Rights and Privileges Committee of the New-York City League of American Wheelmen Consulate has grasped this opportunity to make a showing, and its members will be present before the Aldermanic Law Committee on Monday prepared to give one hundred reasons why bicycles should not be subject to taxation. Senior Consul Townsend said yesterday that the proposed measure would be fought tooth and nail, if need be, but he did not really believe the resolution was at all likely to be adopted, anyway.

More or less talk against the proposed ordinance was heard in all of the cycling academies yesterday. The wheelwomen particularly were opposed to the plan. One little lady who has just got the first wheel said it was enough to pay $100 for a wheel and half as much more for suits and sundries, without having to pay for owning the bicycle.

So much feeling has been aroused against the Goetz plan that a large representation of wheelmen may be expected at the hearing. This will be given in the City Hall, commencing at 2 o'clock.

RACING MEN SUSPENDED.

The League Punishes Riders for Disobeying the Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

The suspension placed on B. B. Greenhalge of What Cheer, Iowa, has been reduced to expire Dec. 1, 1896.

Permission will be extended to any National circuit meet to extend prize-value limit in professional races on due notice to the Racing Board.

Transferred to Professional Class—R. M. Fonde, Luanna, Iowa, and J. P. Zeaman, Prairie Du Chien, Wis., under Clause 20; also suspended from all track racing for sixty days for competing in unsanctioned races. R. C. Gobble, Pittsburg, vote of Racing Board; "Mike" Shannahan, Fort Worth, Texas, Clause A; Charles Hill, Fresno, Cal., own request; James A. Bailey, Jr., Lincoln, Neb., own request; C. F. McBride, Lincoln, Neb., own request; R. B. Stowers, Atalla, Ala., own request; R. C. Maypole, Chicago, Ill., Clause G; George Frierstein, Sioux City, Iowa, own request; "A." C. Meyer, Jacksonville, Fla., own request; Perley Burrit, Jacksonville, Fla., own request; E. F. Mockett, Lincoln, Neb., own request.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for sixty days from May 25: L. Haefner, Girard, Penn.; H. Paulson, Clermont, Iowa; Joseph A. Rammange, Milwaukee, Wis.

Samuel Sealing of St. Louis, Mo., is suspended from all track racing for one year for competing in unsanctioned Sunday races after warning.

L. V. Williams and "Sud" Stephenson, St. Louis, Mo., are placed upon the permanent suspension list for competing in unsanctioned Sunday races after warning.

The following are suspended pending investigation to amateur status: E. Selby, Roy Price, E. M. Culpepper, and "Joe" Brookshire, Meridian, Miss.

Sanctions granted: July 4, Nashville Athletic Club, Nashville, Tenn.; July 4, Haywood County Amusement Club, Brownsville, Tenn.; Sept. 7, Piqua Cycle Club, Piqua, Ohio; June 18 and 19, merchants' race meet, Paducah, Ky.; June 6, San Francisco Cycle Racing Association, San Francisco; June 8, Chester Cycle Club, Chester, Penn.; June 16, Westminster College Athletic Association, New-Wilmington, Penn.; June 11, Corning Driving Park Association, Corning, N. Y.; July 4, Young Men's Christian Association, Bradford, Penn.; June 6, Interscholastic Association, East Orange, N. J.; June 4, Manual Training and High School Athletic Association, Wilmington, Del.; June 10, Fireside Athletic Association, Swarthmore, Penn.; June 4, Oxford Agricultural Society, Oxford, Penn.; June 6, First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Penn.; July 4, Riverton Athletic Association, Riverton, N. J.; July 4, Bradford, 19th County Racing Association, Towanda, Penn.; June 15, Lewis B. Carter, State College, Penn.; June 20, John C. Biggerstaff, Deer Park, Penn.

SATURDAY'S BICYCLE PARADE.

The Route and Other Details of Interest for the Novel Event.

The cycle parade arranged by The Evening Telegram will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The parade will take place on the Boulevard, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Riverside Drive, the route being as follows:

Parade to form on the Boulevard between Sixty-sixth Street and Seventy-second Street. To move north on the east side of the Boulevard to One Hundred and Eighth Street, turning left on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street to Riverside Drive, turning right on the east side of Riverside Drive to Claremont, passing around Claremont and returning south on the west side of Riverside Drive, turning left on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and turning right on the west side of the Boulevard, passing down that street to Sixty-sixth Street, the point of disbanding.

The Grand Marshal of the parade is Capt. C. P. Staubach.

The Marshals of the divisions are as follows: Will R. Pitman, Adjutant General; Capt. Philip S. Tillen, Capt. Charles W. Lewis, Capt. Ashley Bingley, John S. Kelly, Count De Julio, John B. Yates, Henry G. Barnard, Arthur P. Stanley-Hyde, Adolph Stahl, Charles H. Sergeant, Dr. W. L. Rhein, George J. Cook, Frederick Wentz, Carl Von Lengerke, Lieut. Theodore E. Lyon, Charles Elliott Warren, J. M. Degner, Capt. John R. Blake, John F. Snowber, Capt. Frank Isherwood, Lieut. Charles Herdt, Capt. J. Freeman, and L. K. Fries. The Judges' couriers are George E. Schiller, Peter Buckhardt, Ralph W. Ashcroft, Edward Gerbereux, J. K. Emmet, Charles Barker Bradford, William Lee, Harry M. Stivers, and Jesse F. Rosenfeld.

The Evening Telegram has offered prizes for the best costumed and most graceful lady rider, the best costumed and most graceful gentleman rider, the best decorated bicycle, the best grotesque or fancy costume, and for the best appearing bicycle club. There will be additional prizes for other clubs.

The judges who are to determine to whom these prizes shall be awarded are Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Edward Bell, James B. Townsend, Isaac L. Potter, and Jefferson Seligman. They will view the parade from the official stand, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where the Eighth Regiment Band will furnish music.

COLUMBIA BOYS WIN.

Took First Honors at the Harvard Cycle Association Meet.

BOSTON, June 3.—Columbia, with her crack cycle racing team, easily swept first honors at the invitation collegiate meet of the Harvard University Cycling Association, at the new Charles River track this afternoon. When the last race had been run, her score of points stood 18 to Harvard's 4. The Columbian University of Washington got 6, young Schade winning them brilliantly for her. Stevens Institute got 6, and Tufts 4. The racing was very poor, two trial heats in the open mile taking over three minutes each.

Fearing is easily Columbia's gem, although Ruppert pushes him hard for honors. In Schade Columbian University has a great man. The University of Pennsylvania, whose team entered for a team race with Harvard, was not allowed to start her team, because its expenses had been paid from home. Columbian was substituted and won easily. The summaries:

One-third Mile Open.—Won by W. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia; Donahue of Tufts second, Dawson of Stevens Institute third. Time—0:46.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Fred Schade, Columbian University, (60 yards;) George Ruppert, Columbia, second, (scratch;) A. E. Dacey, Harvard, (95 yards,) third. Time—4:36 4-5.

Two-thirds Mile.—Won by Fearing; Schade, Columbian University, second; Williams, Columbia, third. Time—1:31 2-5.

One-Mile Open.—Won by Ray Dawson, Stevens Institute; Schade second, Donahue third. Time —2:17 2-5.

One-Mile Tandem.—Won by Williams and Underhill, Columbia; Baker and Hewitt, Harvard, second. Time—2:18 4-5.

One-Mile Team Race.—Won by Columbia, 20 points; Harvard, 11 points, second. Time—2:25.

Consulate Committees.

Four important committees of the New-York City L. A. W. Consulate are as follows:

Rights and Privileges—George William Oppenheim, Chairman; William Travers Jerome, Louis Rosenfeld, Robert Bridges, Herbert S. Brown, and A. W. Jacobus.

Streets and Highways—Edward F. Winslow, Chairman; M. L. Rhein, W. J. McCormick, John E. Roosevelt, R. Ottolengui, Will. R. Pitman, L. C. Le Roy, and F. L. Rodewald.

Memberships—F. A. Mundy, Chairman; George B. Yard, T. A. Raisbeck, George A. Heaney, J. A. King, Theodore Wentz, Walter D. Rocky, and F. M. Probisher.

Guideboards—Eugene A. Crowe, Chairman; Percy F. Megargel, George C. Pennell, A. P. Black, Oscar E. Walters, Philip Wendland, B. W. B. Brown, and M. M. Belding.

Greater New-York Championship.

There will be several interesting features in connection with the race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, to be held on Saturday, the 27th inst., at the Manhattan Beach track. Racing men will be particularly interested in the first running of the Greater New-York one-mile championship. This will be, in all probability, a feature at the annual meet of this club. The Kings County Wheelmen have always given the one-mile metropolitan championship, but hereafter the Greater New-York championship will take its place. Another interesting feature is now being arranged by the committee. In all probability the two crack riders of the club, A. B. Wise and G. T. Earl, will go for the one-mile amateur record. Both men will be paced by the Kings County's amateur "quad" team, with Young, Paige, Relyea, and Needham up. As this is the final meet in the State circuit, the crack "pros" are sure to participate. The first prizes for both "pro" events amount to $100. In the two-mile handicap there are four prizes. In the amateur events the prizes will be of the full value allowed by the League of American Wheelmen.

Iroquois Elect Officers.

By unanimous vote the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights on Monday night elected Edward Linders to be President of the club for the ensuing year. Harry Nyegaart was elected Vice President, Frank Hall Treasurer, and Adolph Michel Secretary. The road officers chosen are Rudolph May, Captain; Louis Henkel, First Lieutenant; H. Lichti, Second Lieutenant. The next club run will be on Sunday, to Yonkers. This club has made rapid progress since its organization, and promises to soon become one of the leading organizations on Jersey City Heights. It intends making a strong fight to secure better street paving where it is most needed.

A New Club in the Field.

Another cycling organization has been formed at Bay Ridge under the name of Fox Cyclers, with A. J. Eiseman as President. At a meeting of the club on Monday evening an invitation was read from the Paramount Wheelmen asking them to participate in their lantern parade on Saturday evening. The invitation was accepted, and it is expected that the club, to the number of about forty, will attend the parade. A schedule of runs will be prepared and issued to members in the course of a few days. On Sunday the club will go to Bergen Beach, leaving Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue at 9 A. M.

To Investigate Mockridge's Claim.

The officials of the Irvington-Millburn road race are inclined to believe that possibly they did slip a cog in young Mr. Mockridge's case, and they will go over the checking slips again for his benefit. The Greenwich crack claims to have finished seventh in the great race. The prizes will be distributed next week. Hadfield had not filed a protest against his disqualification up to last evening. The Race Committee will give it due consideration if he does.

Almost 50,000 for the League.

Within another week the membership of the League of American Wheelmen will have reached the 50,000 mark. The figures now are 49,810. For the week ended Tuesday, New-York State contributed 375 new members, Massachusetts 208, Pennsylvania 316, New-Jersey 89, and Illinois, 53. These States are the leaders in the matter of securing recruits for the league.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A special invitation one-mile match race between Walter Sanger of Milwaukee, "Tom" Cooper of Chicago, and "Eddie" Bald of Buffalo has been arranged to take place at The New-York Herald's Free Ice Fund Bicycle Tournament, at Manhattan Beach, on July 25. W. W. Hamilton of Colorado, and Otto Ziegler of California have also been invited to take part in this race. The men mentioned are the fastest professional bicycle riders in America. The incentive will be a purse of $500, to be divided thus: $300 to the winner, $150 to second, and $50 to third. The race will be paced, and the probabilities are that if the weather is favorable a new world's record for the distance will be established. In addition to this event there will be competitions open to policemen, letter carriers, pugilists, and actors, as well as amateur wheelmen.

—The Mercury Wheelmen of Jersey City have elected these officers: President—S. C. Blood good; Vice President—Lawrence Reinhard; Secretary—C. H. Conrad; Treasurer—Charles Wiley; Financial Secretary—Charles Ruhe; Captain—William Reinecke; First Lieutenant—Elmer Shabelts; Second Lieutenant—E. Weissenborn; Bugler —George Conrad.

—The entertainment for the benefit of the instructors of the Waverly Cycling Academy at Lenox Lyceum this evening promises to be full of interest. A very attractive programme has been arranged, comprising a bicycle drill, a game of polo, a comic race, and a ride for a cake, also other features. The performance will begin at 8 o'clock.

—Only one bicycle race will be held at the Mineola (L. I.) Fair this month. It will be a one-mile handicap, and will be conducted by Thomas Lloyd, Secretary of the Queens Bicycle Club. The race is scheduled for Thursday, the 18th inst. "Alex" Schwalbach will referee it.

—The following club runs have been scheduled for the Williamsburg Wheelmen: June 7, Rockaway Beach; June 14, Bergen Beach; June 21, Hudson County Boulevard; June 28, Rye Beach.

—The Fourth Regiment Cyclers of Jersey City will have a double run on Sunday. The slow division will go to Rockaway, L. I., and the fast division to Plainfield.

—The New-York Tourist Wheelmen will have a run to Garfield on Sunday. They will leave on 4:30 ferry from West Forty-second Street at 9 A. M.

—A protest on behalf of Charles Hatfield has been filed with the Irvington-Millburn officials. It will receive every consideration.

—Bald and Cooper, the crack "pros," will meet in a race at Fredonia on Saturday.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 3.—Passed East—Steam yachts Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Cozette, F. L. Osgood; Tolnette, R. D. Evans, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Rater Infanta, Clifford V. Brokaw, left here this afternoon for Larchmont.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nereid, Albert I. Wise; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. F. Butler; schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow. Steam yacht Ava, owned by John H. Gourlie, has been purchased by Walton Ferguson of Stamford, Conn., and passed here this afternoon for New-York.

Schooner yacht Christine, Robert Sedgwick, was launched from Robinson's yard this forenoon and left for Whitestone, L. I. Steam yacht Doctor, T. C. Lyman, came to anchor here from New-York.

A Fifteen-Foot Freak.

One of the biggest freaks in the fifteen-foot class this year will be a boat built for F. M. Randall by the Crosby Company at Bay Ridge. The boat is 23 feet over all, 11 feet 6 inches on the water line, 8 feet beam, and carries 325 square feet of canvas, 30 per cent. of which is in the jib. C. E. Davis designed the sail plan. This boat will be sailed by T. Fleming Day, and will make her first appearance in the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club on Tuesday, June 16.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday. The start will be made off the clubhouse at College Point at 11 o'clock. The steamer Wanderer, which has been chartered for the use of club members and their guests, will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:30 o'clock and College Point at 10:45 o'clock.

Almy's Long Cruise.

Clearance papers have been procured at the Custom House by Frederick Gallatin for his 225-foot steam yacht Almy, which will sail to-day or to-morrow for North Cape and St. Petersburg via Queenstown. Mr. Gallatin will take a small party of friends abroad on a pleasure trip which it is expected will extend over a period of five months. W. C. Brickley is captain of the yacht.

Eclipse Won the Race.

In the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta last Saturday L. J. Callanan's sloop Eclipse won the race for Class 3 sloops. The Swannanoa was not regularly entered, and her time was only taken out of courtesy to her owner.

Rue Wins at Fencing.

PARIS, June 3.—The principal contest in the international fencing tournament to-day was won by the French swordsman Rue, who defeated the Italian fencer, Greco, by a score of 11 points to 6.

THE RELIEF FUND IN ST. LOUIS.

Its Collections Impeded by Municipal Politics.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—As indicated in these dispatches last night, the work of raising and distributing relief funds for the tornado sufferers is floundering in municipal politics. Honest differences of opinion upon the advisability and legality of appropriating city funds for relief have grown into bitter political warfare.

Mayor Wadbridge, a possible candidate for Governor, has resolutely refused to appeal to the outside world for aid. Last night he was hanged in effigy in South St. Louis, and a large public meeting held there demanded that he withdraw from his position of independence. The friends and opponents of the Mayor's present hopes are found opposing each other in the matter of soliciting relief. The measure to appropriate $100,000 of city funds for relief also met strong opposition on the plea that it was illegal. The bill was resubmitted today with a proviso making it legal.

The House of Delegates, the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly, met in special session this afternoon to consider the amended appropriation bill. The proceedings at times approached a general rough-and-tumble fight among the members, but it was finally passed by a vote of 19 to 3. The bill now goes to the upper house, and will be immediately passed.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river last night. It is believed the man was a victim of last week's tornado. This is the only addition to the death list in the last twenty-four hours. The following summary of fatalities in St. Louis was made up this morning: Burial permits issued, 127; bodies not recovered, 18; wounded in hospitals, 90; missing people, 80; grand total, 315.

SON SHOOTS HIS FATHER.

Willie Baker Saves His Mother from a Thrashing.

MINOT, N. D., June 3.—William Baker, the seventeen-year-old son of J. A. Baker, a prominent rancher of this county, shot his father dead yesterday afternoon. Baker undertook to give the boy a thrashing, and finally turned on his wife, intending to give her a whipping also. The boy picked up a shotgun and fired on his father. Baker fell mortally wounded.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ. Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

77—Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Company. 78—Arnold vs. Haggard. 84—Knoner vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 85—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 35—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 74—United States vs. Ditzel. 113—Trowbridge vs. Baker. 81—Kennedy vs. Henry. 83—Spnborn vs. Hornthal. 87—Chew vs. Sperry. 88—Moulton vs. Green. 89—Bibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 90—National Bank of Oxford vs. Whitman. 91—Kiszel vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Company. 92—Britt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 93—Loewenthal vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 94—Baldwin vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 95—Callanan vs. same. 97—Moran vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company. 99—Adams, receiver, vs. Lombard. 104—Noyes vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 105—United States vs. North American Commercial Company, No. 2. 106—United States vs. Baumert. 107—Outerbridge vs. Downing. 108—Louth vs. New-York and Harlem River Railroad. 109—Salisbury vs. Bennett. 110—Heininger vs. Sooth.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Greenwood vs. tugs Rambler and others. 143—Hunt vs. steamship Latona. 145—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Knott. 146—Hirzel vs. steamship Belgravia. 147—Scully vs. tug Sampson and one barge. 148—Southern Pacific Company vs. lighter Hattie E. 149—Winter vs. Knott. 150—Bodin vs. ship R. R. Thomas. 151—O'Donnell vs. steamship Pedro. 152—Whealton vs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. 120—Hastorf vs. tug Governor. 109—Carter vs. steamship Alfred Dumois.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Lucius B. Hutchinson, respondent, vs. The Manhattan Company, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Rushmore for appellant, John L. Branch for respondent.

No. 509—Norman A. Barnes, appellant, vs. Gerrit S. Wheaton, respondent.—Judgment affirmed by default, under Rule 15, with costs.

No. 537—Solomon Hanford, respondent, vs. Washington Life Insurance Company, appellant. —Submitted.

No. 552—Annie Cannon, respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Albert C. Tennant for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

No. 563—New-York City Suburban Water Company, respondent, vs. Joseph B. Bissell and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed by consent, with costs.

No. 568—Moses D. Kinkade, respondent, vs., Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Albert C. Tennant for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

No. 570—Sarah A. McCluskey, respondent, vs. National Life Association of Hartford, appellant.—Argued by E. T. Lovatt for appellant, O. A. Dennis for respondent.

Calendar for Thursday—Nos. 1120, 432, 584, 489, 601, 602, 603, 604.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M.

Nos. 43, 59, 66, 67, 60, 70, 71, 81, 82, 88, 90, 92, 23, 34, 87, 85, 91, 93, 97.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.

Motions—Demurrers—Nos. 218, 198, 192, 199, 208, 214, 197.

Preferred Causes—Nos. 2781, 3021, 3120, 3160, 2864, 3162, 3163. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 2791, 2792, 2856, 2872, 2952, 3146, 2635, 2740, 2754, 2756, 2813, 2831, 2970, 3131, 2990, 2992, 3007, 3037, 3038, 3043, 3047, 3127, 3135, 3142, 3143, 3153, 3154, 3173, 3177, 3181, 3215, 2103, 1719, 2771. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes—Nos. 5986, 7061, 6230, 8355, 8369, 8454, 6689, 8007, 8292, 8402, 8221, 8400, 8178, 7983, 7878, 8062. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2123, 1834, 2466, 482, 873, 1989, 1919, 2276, 878, 909, 704, 2304, 2428, 2439, 2448. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1968, 2508, 2422, 2060, 1741, 792, 2205, 8108, 2275, 2299, 2491, 2495, 1014, 2612, 2036. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—James Cherry, Timothy McAuliffe, Adam Dreher, Mary A. Archer, Babette Goldschmidt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 330, 1431, 1432, 1457, 1521, 1401, 1430, 1425, 1404. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 4823, 4313, 1078, 1070, 1035, 969, 1184, 1588, 1584, 1585, 1585½, 1586, 1587, 1583, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.

Nos. 1268, 860, 1495, 1303, 1330, 701, 1558, 768, 1583½, 1541, 1281, 1461, 1511, 820, 1372, 1552, 1557, 1317, 1314, 1276, 1297, 830, 1322, 1555, 1557, 1561, 1562, 1564, 1488, 1516. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4636, 4622, 4350, 2741, 4786, 4681, 4500, 4340, 2703, 4670, 4514, 4686, 2089, 3833, 4699, 4753.

Equity Causes—Nos. 219, 2925, 227, 218. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Keim vs. Keim—Donald McLean. Colt vs. Colt—Samuel B. Paul. Haas vs. Swick—George L. Nichols. Blute vs. Baker—Porte V. Ransom. Bauchle vs. Kaye—Donald McLean.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Brown—Edward D. O'Brien. Kirsch vs. Raven—Henry E. Howland. Ladburg vs. Commercial Bank of New-York—Francis L. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Ahern vs. Ahern —George E. Mott.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Southern National Bank vs. Beecher, Schenck & Co.—Hugh R. Gasden.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 168, 162, 89, 159, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Nos. 544, 514, 617, 597, 617, 573, 558, 582, 539, 485, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 640, 643.

Highest number reached on regular call, 643.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.; Part III.—Osborne, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J.

Nos. 2496, 2515, 2524, 2094, 4548, 4861, 4970, 1452, 2180, 2181, 129, 2054, 1904, 1788, 1790, 2439, 2445, 2470, 2501, 2594, 2800 4834, 2174, 2253, 2152, 1845, 1627, 2216, 4946, 1064, 2545, 2537, 2598, 2375.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2600.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of David Thompson, Minnie Sause, Margaret Galway, Elizabeth Mayer, John S. Shepherd, John J. Bricht, Dennis J. Reilly, Maximilian Fleckenstein, Wilbur S. Crutchley, Mary L. Akerly, Thomas P. McFarland, Madeline L. Kavendy and others, Catherine E. McCormick, and Rufus C. Palmer. The inventory of Patrick Kenny. The estate of Anna Roulete, (formerly Masterson.) The administration of Anna E. Wright.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 44—Will of Catharine Cannon.

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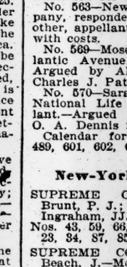

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Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 7 AM (supplementary, 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 8 PM for Bluefields per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM, for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoa Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

SPRING MEETING.
June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
SIX RACES EACH DAY at 2:30 o'Clock.
JUNE 4, GREAT BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:00, 12:20, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20, 1:30 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y

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If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

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Our special annual book of Summer tours, showing rates and routes to every point of interest in America for individual travelers, is now ready and can be obtained free at our offices; also pamphlet describing three to fourteen days' Summer vacation tours, all expenses included.
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NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

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WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

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Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

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NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
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OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

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Windsor Hotel. **T. R. PROCTOR.**

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE KENDALLWOOD.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 10.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

THE KAUNEONGA,
White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Opens June 13. Rates, $10 to $15.
Address J. H. MARTIN & CO.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

OPENS JUNE 27.
Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.
Four Hours from New-York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
For information apply to
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 2½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

INNOVATION
OF POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Transient Rates, $4 Per Day and Upwards.
Special terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Mr. W. E. Woolley can be seen at Hoffman House, New-York, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free.
T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 600, and 1,323 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send six (6) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
(formerly Haleyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Now open.
Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine climate. "Westport Mountain Spring" water. Health record very high; no mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City Sanatorium.

Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

VIRGINIA—Miscellaneous.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address **FRED STERRY, Manager,**
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miscellaneous.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.
On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.
For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

VERMONT—Miscellaneous.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE NEW WALLINGFORD,
Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families.
J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

CONNECTICUT—Miscellaneous.

FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

MAINE—Miscellaneous.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE
an announcement of that fact in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will reach a class of people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. TIMES readers can be reached only through THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By Protestant woman to take care of house for the Summer; first-class cook and laundress; good reference. M. C., Box 15, 1,026 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—By respectable German woman, with one girl, to take care of house for the Summer months; best of reference furnished. 166 West 29th St.

CARETAKER.—Respectable party will care for house during Summer. Rohan, 308 West 49th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman, understanding all house duties; take up-stairs girl's place in kind Christian family; excellent sick nurse; best city references. Miss Bell, 252 18th St., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, Scotch Protestant girl, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Can be seen at present employer's, 108 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a situation for a competent chambermaid; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 35 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing and obliging; to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at last employer's, 352 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 319 East 37th St.; ring bell four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to go to the country; steady place preferred to wages; good references. M., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; private family; willing and obliging; city references. Call, Thursday, 415 West 25th St., three bells.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl for chamberwork and waiting, or parlormaid, and to assist with waiting; city or country. Present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist with sewing, or as lady's maid; best of city reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French Protestant person as chambermaid; sewing; can wait on ladies; good references. A. D., 929 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; assist laundry if desired; country preferred; city references. 904 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or CARE OF Grown Children. Good dressmaker; city references. M., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing or wait on lady; city references. A., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, or **CHAMBERMAID** and **Waitress.**—Seven years' best reference from last place. 1,027 3d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Good reference; seen between 11 and 12 o'clock. Jane, 102 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do housework, in small family. 247 West 30th St.; McCaffery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; good reference. 407 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Murphy.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. J. M., 666 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; assist laundry work if desired; city references. 960 6th Av., third floor.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—By a young girl as upstairs girl; would assist elsewhere. 164 East 28th St., ring Mrs. Fleming's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; has the best of city reference; would take entire charge of a house; city or country. B. D., care of Mrs. Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a very competent and reliable woman; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; country preferred for Summer; best city reference from last employer. 252 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women together; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best city references. 229 West 33d St., janitor's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. Box 360, 344 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. 135 East 81st St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By reliable woman; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly good family cook; wages, $25; understands her business; country preferred; best references. Call, after 11 A. M., at 2d West 32d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in every branch; would go to the country; good reference. 228 West 18th St. Parry.

COOK.—By reliable woman; first-class cook; private family; month, day, or week; will go to country; good reference. Hicks, 340 East 40th St. St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, desserts, and catering; six years' city reference from late employer. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; best reference from last place. 256 West 31st St., ring Tighe's bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women as first-class laundress and cook; no objections to country; best city references. 239 West 67th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as first-class cook; can furnish best city references; no objections to country. Apply, two days, by mail, 55 West 57th St.

COOK.—A lady closing her house would like to find a situation for a very good family cook; city or country. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 34 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a reliable young German cook; place in small private family; for cooking and housework; city or country; good reference. 367 East 76th St., second floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure place for thoroughly reliable, competent cook. Call Thursday and Friday, from 9 till 10:30 A. M., 29 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands French and American cooking and pastry; good baker; best city reference. G. V., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a place for her cook and a chambermaid, whom she can greatly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city or country; has a girl seven years old, whom she would like to take along; good reference. 709 7th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; good reference from the last place; city or country. 250 West 27th St.; ring once.

COOK.—Lady will recommend excellent cook and plain washer. Can be seen at present employer's, 118 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; by day, week, or job; reference. K., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook; city or country. Call, two days, at 28 West 52d St., at present employer's.

COOK.—By a reliable colored woman as cook or to take care of house; city references. Hick, 146 West 13th St.; ring 2 Wilce.

COOK.—By a woman as cook in a small family; has good city reference. Mrs. Laylor, 188 East 76th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook, and do little washing; short distance in country; good reference. 315 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; willing to go to country; best city reference. C. M., Box 15, 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By recommended French cook; understands all branches. 206 West 36th St., French laundry.

COOK.—By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. M. E., 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city and Washington references; wages, $50. Cook, 849 2d Av., delicatessen store.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Present employer, 35 East 67th St.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as excellent cook and baker, or housework; private family; country; city reference. 119 Washington Place.

COOK.—By excellent young cook in private family; best city references. 59 East 56th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; baker; desserts, game; marketing; dinner parties; hotel or private; city or country. 401 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; capable of getting up dinners and lunch parties. R. H., Box 208 Times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID — PARLORMAID.—Can be seen at present employer's on Wednesday morning at 34 West 10th St.

COOK.—French; for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 168 West 10th St., Savoureux's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young Swedish woman as excellent cook in a first-class private family; best references. 242 East 40th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a good cook; assist with washing; city reference. 262 West 77th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do cooking or washing and ironing by the day; city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker, to take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would give part of her services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker; exceptional fitter; will go in country; $5 per week. Summer, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; can cut and fit; terms $1.75; references. 50 West 100th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; city or country; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthé, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian nursery governess; best references. 127 West 58th St. Mlle. Martin.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework; good cook, laundress, and baker; city or country; good reference. 232 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young, honest girl for housework in small private family; willing and obliging. 137 West 60th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman as housework in small family; city or country; good city reference. 234 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl to do general housework; best reference; city or country. 133 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to an elderly lady; thoroughly understands her duties; willing and obliging; first-class city and personal, reference. N. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 287 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands her duties thoroughly; like to go to Europe with family; highest references. Y. M., Box 884 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French lady's maid or maid to grown children; first-class European and American references. 231 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID and **SEAMSTRESS.**—By a middle-aged French hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; city or country; first-class references. Jeanne, Box 408 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and **SEAMSTRESS.**—First class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work. 14 East 65th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city references. B. G., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID, &c.—By respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; assist with chamberwork; experienced in dressmaking; country preferred; best city reference. Schlink, 849 East 65th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her colored maid, whom she can recommend as thoroughly understanding her duties; two years' reference. 331 Madison Av.

MAID.—By North German person as maid in first-class family; well educated; good dressmaker, traveler, and packer; excellent reference. D. P., 257 West 42d St.

MAID.—First-class; good packer; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; city reference. M. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker as maid and seamstress; willing to travel; reference. M. O., 874 6th Av.

MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; best reference; country. 458 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; eight years' city reference. S., Box 801 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; Call, Wednesday, at present employer's, 43 West 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, who does up shirts and collars especially; last employer can be seen when desired; no objections to the country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; good city reference; Newport preferred. 59 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family. Apply at present employer's, 14 West 9th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE or **LADY'S MAID** or **TO CARE** for Elderly Person.—By reliable Protestant girl; best reference. 54 East 69th St., present employer's.

FRENCH NURSE or **NURSERY GOVERNESS.**—By reliable Protestant girl; best reference from present employer. 54 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands care of sick babies; best city references; no objection to country. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best references, personal. 1,631 Broadway, near 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class, thoroughly experienced in raising on bottle; willing to wait on lady and sew; best personal reference. L. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American nurse; take entire charge of infant; four years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE or **COMPANION.**—To either an aged lady or invalid; would manage and housekeep, where there are growing children; accustomed to ocean travel and never seasick; unquestionable reference; country a preference. E. Howel, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires position for thoroughly competent, reliable infants' or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a willing young girl to take care of children; or as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; speaks German. 25 West 17th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, to mind children and assist with other work; fond, willing, and obliging. E., 311 East 38th St.

NURSE.—(21;) experienced; for children; willing to go to the country; best reference; Protestant. Hoffman, 130 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By young French person in private family as nurse; does not speak English. Louis Capedeville, 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for children; plain sewing; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant or small children; best reference. 1,035 Madison Av., 79th and 80th Sts.

NURSE.—By a well-educated French person as nurse to growing children; best city references. Alice, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE and **PLAIN SEWING.**—By a French woman; experienced; city references. At present employer's, 808 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By French-American girl, 18, as nurse to one or two children. 427 2d Av.; ring Rimbach's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid; best city reference. B., Box 120, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of a bottle baby. 1,060 1st Av.

NURSEMAID.—By North German girl to take care of one or two children; best of city references. 927 6th Av., second floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy young woman as parlormaid and assist with waiting; best city reference. M. L., 666 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady would like to find a situation for her seamstress and nursery maid; can speak French and German; highly recommended. 521 Madison Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver; can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. 122 West 31st St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads and carve; best city reference. 231 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; excellent references. 231 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid and waitress in small private family; five years' city references from last place. A. M., Box 220 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class German girl; thoroughly competent in her duties; country preferred; reference. 503 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant, or would go as parlormaid; thoroughly experienced; first-class family. Annie, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress and parlormaid in the country; six years' reference. 49 West 51st St.

WAITRESS or **PARLORMAID.**—Understands wines, salads; first-class references. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl, understanding her duties; willing and obliging; personal city reference. S., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—Exceptionally good waitress; also efficient French maid; highly recommended by present employer. 822 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take a butler's place; six years' reference. N. D., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in private family; good references. 5 East 12th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Orth, 128 Clinton Place, Room 6.

TO EUROPE.—By a young refined girl to go with lady to Europe for massage; reference. Norwegian, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or **VALET.**—By a Frenchman as butler or valet; just disengaged; first-class references. A. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; real maître d'hotel; understands the true, good French cooking and pastry, cream, water ices, &c.; best personal reference; six and eleven years in former families; can take chef's place if desired; age 37. Valet, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a reliable man; thoroughly experienced in his work; can valet if required; long reference from first-class city families, who will cheerfully recommend him. A. J., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent single man; willing and obliging; excellent valet; neat appearance; highest personal recommendations. Call or address King, 619 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly trained English servant; excellent recommendations; keeps silver in splendid order; valets neatly; disengaged 4th, as family is breaking up. William, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; in private family; city or country; good city reference. G. H., 224 West 36th St. Ambery.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; English; city or country; both competent servants; willing and obliging; city reference. 158 East 49th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; first-class reference; thorough servant; willing and obliging; no objection to go anywhere. R. G., 134 West 28th St., Room 20.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; first-class worker; sober, honest; 2½ years with last employer; city references. N. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler; a sober, competent man; for three months. Apply at 14 West 10th St., during this current week, before 10 A. M.

BUTLER.—By single young man; will be found competent, willing, and obliging; present and former employers can be seen or heard from. C., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or **VALET.**—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER — COOK. — By first-class Protestant help; best references; country preferred; last employer can be seen. L. W., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to procure a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 45 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, competent man in a private family; sober and willing; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By English butler, with excellent references; can have personal interview. J. C., care of Mrs. Coffey, 936 8th Av.

BUTLER or **VALET.**—English; six years' personal reference from last place; used to yachting, camping. H. G., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; single; in private family; city or country; two years' best city reference from last place. 3 East 16th St.

BUTLER.—As butler. 14 West 72d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; first-class cook; understands the real French cooking; been employed in leading houses of New-York and Paris; pastry, cream, and water ices, &c.; would take place with his wife, if desired. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent in every branch; five years with last employer. O. K., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; good cook and pastry maker; honest and sober; in private family or yacht. L. Lucien, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; first-class cook; club, family hotel, or restaurant; references; city or country. Chef, 485 West 49th St., grocery store.

CHEF.—Take full charge; American or European plan; sober, economical; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; has lived with him three years; strictly sober, honest, civil, obliging, and safe city family coachman; no objection to the country. R., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses I want to recommend my coachman; he has been with me for nine years; thoroughly understands his duties; is sober and reliable; will be pleased to answer inquiries regarding his abilities, &c. J. Macdonough, 78 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN and **GROOM.**—By strictly temperate married man; German; no family; medium height; careful city driver; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; three years' references from last place. E., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—Wife as laundress; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations from prominent (accessible) families; sober, honest, willing, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN,—By single Englishman; just returned from Paris; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations from distinguished

FOUND POISONS, HE SAYS

PROF. MOTT GIVES EVIDENCE TO SHOW MRS. BLISS TOOK ARSENIC.

Experiments Described to the Jury in the Case of Mrs. Fleming—Lawyer Brooke Fighting Each Step—Has Some Words with the Recorder, and Things Looked Serious Before He Was Silenced—Chemistry Lesson in the Court.

Prof. Henry A. Mott was the only witness on the stand yesterday in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, in Part III. of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff.

Prof. Mott is the chemist employed by the District Attorney to make the analysis of the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, of the stomach itself, of a portion of the vomit expelled by Mrs. Bliss before her death, of a broken pitcher alleged to have contained the poison disguised in clam chowder, the effects of which caused Mrs. Bliss's death, and of a piece of lemon pie.

The professor first went on the stand Tuesday afternoon, and gave evidence of having received the packages containing these articles from the District Attorney's office.

During the course of his testimony yesterday, Dr. Mott said his analysis of the contents of the stomach proved that they contained a large quantity of arsenic. In twenty-six experiments made by him to determine the exact quantity of arsenic, he found the equivalent of nearly eight grains of the ordinary white arsenic of commerce, otherwise known by the names of arsenious acid and trioxide of arsenic.

Mr. Brooke, the senior counsel for the defense, fought bitterly against the admission of the contents of the stomach or any poisons derived from them, on the ground that they had not been properly traced from the body of Mrs. Bliss to the courtroom, and that they had been kept for three days by Dr. Scheele in his laboratory before they reached Dr. Mott's hands.

The Recorder overruled all these objections, and went so far on one occasion as to term Mr. Brooke's tactics "obstructive." At another time the Recorder sternly ordered Mr. Brooke to take his seat, and it seemed for a few moments as if he would have to commit the senior counsel for the defense for contempt before his order was obeyed.

Dr. Mott almost lectured the jury on the difference between chemical atoms and molecules, and the relative value of antimonious and antimonic and of arsenious and arsenic salts in respect to the oxygen which they contain. The specimens which he had brought with him to the courtroom must have been several hundred in number. They consisted of arsenic and antimony in very small bottles, and of different salts of these chemicals obtained from the articles submitted to him for analysis; micro-photographs, magnified to seventy-two diameters, of arsenic crystals which he had found in the articles submitted; a set of acids and alkalis which he had used in making his laboratory tests, and a blackboard upon which he wrote with chalk chemical symbols for the edification of the jury. When he had finished, the blackboard looked like a drawing of a geometrical spider's web in which the alphabet and the numerals had become entangled.

On the top of this Dr. O'Sullivan, who was examining Dr. Mott, asked him to define a formula, an atom, and a molecule. The witness replied without hesitation, and the effect of this excursion into the realms of chemistry upon those connected with the case was easily apparent. The jurymen looked limp, and several of them exhibited unmistakable signs of suppressed yawns. The Recorder lay back in his chair and closed his eyes in utter weariness of spirit. Mr. McIntyre, the senior counsel for the prosecution, laughed aloud, and Mr. Brooke said something in an undertone to Mrs. Fleming and his associates which caused a titter in that direction.

During the moment the scene between the Recorder and Mr. Brooke occurred. Mr. Brooke started it by asking that the blackboard, with its chalk symbols, should be marked and put in evidence. Dr. O'Sullivan quickly read a decision in a former trial involving experts which showed that the use of blackboards was permissible in such cases. The Recorder decided that as the prosecution did not wish the blackboard to be marked in evidence, there was no motion before the Court.

"Then," said Mr. Brooke, "I move the Court, on the part of the defendant, that the blackboard as it now is be marked in evidence."

"I deny your motion," said the Recorder, curtly.

"May it please your Honor—" began Mr. Brooke.

"Mr. Brooke, I have heard enough," said the Recorder, angrily.

"But I desire to state my reasons—"

"Mr. Brooke, I ask you to take your seat."

Mr. Brooke, without sitting down, went on: "Why the Court should rule upon my motion—"

"Sit down, Mr. Brooke!" said the Recorder, in a dangerous tone. Then, turning to the witness, he said: "Proceed."

Mr. Brooke very, very slowly took his seat, without further attempt at speech.

Mrs. Fleming, who entered the courtroom with a confident bearing, sat quietly throughout the sessions and said little either to her counsel or her half-sister. When she left the courtroom she seemed to have felt the weariness of the ordeal and looked pale and worn.

When the questions about the chemical analysis began, Dr. Mott referred to his notebook. Mr. Brooke objected, and Dr. O'Sullivan drew from the witness that he made these notes at the time the analysis was made in order to refresh his memory and prevent all possibility of mistake.

The Recorder ruled that, if the witness said that he could not testify from memory exclusively, he might refer to his notes to refresh his memory.

Dr. Mott's reply was to fling down his notebook in a petulant manner, and to straighten himself up in the witness chair for examination without its aid.

Mr. Brooke objected to the reception of the analyses made by the witness on the ground that they were something done in the absence of the defendant, which was not within the range of expert testimony. The objection was overruled by the Recorder, and Dr. O'Sullivan continued his examination of Dr. Mott.

Q.—Describe your chemical examination of the cut-glass bottle containing the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss. A.—I took a reagent—and you are to understand by a reagent a substance capable of acting upon another substance to produce a chemical change, and thus enable a scientist to distinguish one substance from another. I subjected the substance marked H to a chemical analysis and found it to contain a large amount of arsenic.

Q.—After having now detailed the results, will you state the methods you used? A.—I took from the bottle a small quantity of fluid and boiled it with hydrochloric acid and then filtered it. I introduced into the tube some pieces of pure copper for fifteen or twenty minutes. I then found that the copper was covered with an incrustation of an alloy of copper and arsenic and of copper and antimony. I took two of these pieces of copper and heated them gently in a test tube with a long neck. I found in the neck of the tube a white powder, which I found to be arsenic trioxide, arsenious acid or white arsenic. I removed this powder and obtained a precipitate of arsenious sulphide. The other portion I introduced into a Marsh apparatus, which is so constructed that an acidulated solution of water and zinc gives hydrogen gas. This gas is caused to go through a tube enlarged in the centre for chloride of calcium as a drier. The tube is then brought to a fine glass end and the gas lighted. I then introduced some of the incrusted pieces of copper into the apparatus and placed at the lighted flame an arsenic mirror. I allowed the flame to come in contact with a cold porcelain surface and obtained an arsenic mirror by the deposit of that substance.

Q.—In the various chemical reactions have you preserved the results and have you got them in court? A.—I have.

Q.—What do you hold in your hand? A.—Small parcels containing the results of my investigations.

Mr. Brooke objected. He wanted the witness to make his chemical examinations in court. If the cologne bottle and its contents were competent evidence it was equally competent for the prosecution to show by the witness that the same results could be obtained in the presence of the jury.

Mr. McIntyre replied that the course now taken was followed in both the Meyer and Buchanan cases before Justice Barrett and Recorder Smyth. The Recorder overruled Mr. Brooke's objection, and Dr. Mott began to open a flat wooden case filled with small glass bottles.

Dr. O'Sullivan made several attempts to get these bottles in evidence, but Mr. Brooke each time objected to the form of the question, and the Recorder sustained him. At length the Recorder himself questioned the witness:

Q.—What have you got in your hand? A.—A wooden case.

Q.—What is inside that case. Are they pins or needles? A.—Inorganic substances.

Q.—In what are they contained? A.—In small bottles.

Q.—How many of them have you? A.—Forty-two.

Mr. Brooke succeeded in preventing the prosecution from putting this case in evidence as a whole, and each bottle was taken out separately. The examination by Dr. O'Sullivan then went on:

Q.—How did you get the substance in the bottle which you hold in your hand? A.—I took the other portion of the contents of the stomach and passed through it a stream of sulphureted hydrogen. This gave a precipitate composed of two substances—arsenious sulphide and antimonium sulphide. I washed this precipitate and added hydrochloric acid and a few crystals of chlorate of potash. I then made hydrogen and passed the gas through the solution, to which nitrate of silver was added. This gave me a precipitate of antimonium nitrate. I then added to the filtrate a few drops of ammonia and got arsenite of silver—a very delicate test, showing one part of arsenic in one-two-hundred-thousandths of solution.

Dr. Mott proceeded to describe in detail the methods which he had taken to isolate either arsenic or antimony in each of the twenty-six bottles which were placed in evidence before the court adjourned. In one bottle he showed the equivalent of three and a half grains of white arsenic. The following, for example, was the method employed in getting the contents of the eighth bottle, as described by Dr. Mott:

I weighed out a given quantity of the bottle containing the contents of the stomach and evaporated it over a water bath, then more thoroughly over suphuric acid. I then removed this dry substance and introduced it into a retort with hydrochloric acid, and I distilled and received in a receiver kept cold what was volatilized. I then removed the receiver from the retort and added water. This divided the arsenic it contained into arsenious acid. I added chlorate of potash to this and heated it. That converted the arsenious acid into arsenic acid. To this I added some ammonia to neutralize it; then acetic acid in excess, then uranic acetate, and heated the mixture, and there was deposited a precipitate of ammonia uranic arsenate. This was filtered, transferred to a porcelain crucible, and heated over a Bunsen's burner to a red heat, which gave me uranium pyro-arsenate. I weighed this, and calculated that I obtained 1 29-1000 grains of ordinary arsenic.

Dr. Mott also obtained magnesium, pyro-arsenate, arsenic sulphide, the beautiful orange powder known as antimonious sulphide, and other salts of antimony, Scheele's green, or hydro-cuprite, arsenite, and arsenic prepared directly from the contents of the stomach, which showed that it had been swallowed in the form of ordinary white arsenic.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE TERMINALS.

Public Hearing to be Had on the Plans Proposed.

The new East River Bridge Commission met at 49 Chambers Street yesterday and discussed the proposed terminals for the structure. It was decided to give public hearings on the subject in this city and Brooklyn before the Mayors of both cities.

The hearing in this city will be held next Wednesday at 2 P. M., and in Brooklyn the hearing will be had the day following.

Engineer Buck presented two plans for terminals and approaches to the bridge on either side of the river. Plan 1 proposes that the approach shall begin at Grand Street, taking in the whole block between Pitt and Willett Streets, as far north as Delancey Street, whence a turn east will be taken and a course pursued on a line parallel with Delancey Street to the bridge structure at the foot of that street.

Plan 2 proposes that the structure and approaches shall follow Delancey Street due west from the East River to Clinton Street.

In both plans it is proposed taking about 200 feet of the blocks through which the structure is to be run.

In Brooklyn one plan proposes that the terminal shall be built on a line parallel with South Fifth Street, running at a width of about 200 feet to Driggs Avenue, where a large approach, extending from Broadway to South Fourth Street and out to Havemeyer Street may be built.

A second plan provides that the South Fifth Street line shall be followed to Bedford Avenue, where a turn diagonally across Bedford Avenue is to be taken for 250 feet and the structure continued to Havemeyer Street.

Secretary Thurber, after the meeting, explained that objection to Plan 1 was urged by several of the Commissioners because of the turn in it, but he said that it would be the better of the two, because it would leave Grand Street a good, wide street, as a proper approach to the structure.

Mr. Thurber and Commissioner Deeves favor this plan, but Mayor Strong and Commissioner Wales favor No. 2, the Clinton Street approach. This, it is urged, would, no doubt, be the better if Delancey Street were wider and the approach not stuck in a nest of tenements and rookeries, which will utterly destroy its artistic value.

Mayor Strong, however, said that in the event of the Clinton Street approach being designated, Delancey Street could be widened about 120 feet, thus giving a good wide street approach to the bridge approach proper. Against this the question of expense was raised.

The commission re-elected its officers to serve during the ensuing year. They are: President—Andrew D. Baird; Vice President—Salem H. Wales; Treasurer—Richard Deeves; Secretary—Francis B. Thurber.

VICAR GENERAL MOONEY HONORED.

Title of Domestic Prelate Conferred on Him by the Archbishop.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Fifty-first Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, of which the Vicar General has been the pastor for the past six years. Over 200 clergymen were present.

Solemn high mass was held at 11 o'clock, Vicar General Mooney officiated as celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Father James Crosby of Nyack, N. Y., as deacon, and the Rev. Father Thomas McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration as sub-deacon. The Rev. John Ryan of the Church of the Sacred Heart acted as master of ceremonies. Archbishop Corrigan occupied a seat in the sanctuary during the celebration of mass.

At the conclusion of the services Archbishop Corrigan conferred upon Vicar General Mooney the title of Domestic Prelate. An address was read by the Rev. Dr. McCready, which was responded to by Vicar General Mooney.

Archbishop Corrigan congratulated the Vicar General, as did the clergymen present. The Vicar General answered the congratulations, and then the clergy present, headed by the altar boys, marched down the centre aisle of the church and passed into the priests' house. Dinner was served for the clergy in the girls' school, across the street.

Many of his prominent parishioners called on the Vicar General during the day and offered their congratulations. Solemn vespers were celebrated last evening in the church. The Vicar General officiated and many of the priests present in the morning were in attendance.

Father Corley's Silver Jubilee.

YONKERS, June 3.—The Rev. Charles R. Corley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood to-day. He was graduated from St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, at Troy, in 1871, and was ordained by Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid. He came to Yonkers in 1877. The main celebration services commemorative of the silver jubilee will begin on Sunday, when the new altar will be consecrated by Archbishop Corrigan. The jubilee will last for a week. The new clock in the church tower struck for the first time this morning at 9 o'clock in honor of the occasion

Father Flynn 25 Years a Priest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 3.—The Rev. Edward J. Flynn, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, today celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A solemn high mass was celebrated, at which the Rev. Father McGlynn preached, and an illuminated address was presented to Father Flynn by his congregation. Among those present were Bishop Moore of Halifax, N. S.; the Right Rev. John M. Farley, and the Rev. Sylvester Malone. Father Flynn was ordained in Rome, June 3, 1871.

Departures for Europe.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia, which sails to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, will carry among her saloon passengers the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, the Rev. Charles Hirsch, Baron von Ketteler, German Minister to Mexico; J. Clausen, Walter W. Law, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Dunning, Ferdinand Ehrlich, Nathan Ehrlich, Mrs. Arthur L. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. G. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, and P. Maresl.

MR. BELASCO TESTIFIES

TELLS HOW HE PLACED MRS. CARTER AT THE LADDER'S TOP.

N. K. Fairbank Was Ready to Furnish All the Money Needed, and Was Not Moved at the Suggestion of Losses—Told the Playwright to Go Ahead and Consider Mr. Allen as His Banker, and Mr. Belasco Obeyed Instructions.

The trial of the suit of David Belasco against N. K. Fairbank of Chicago for $65,000 for putting Mrs. Leslie Carter on the top rung of the ladder of theatrical fame without making it necessary that she should climb, was begun in earnest before Judge Giegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. Mr. Belasco was in the witness chair nearly all day, and his direct testimony was not finished.

Two things stood out prominently in his testimony. One was that when a Chicago millionaire pork packer starts out to back a theatrical venture millions are apt to be considered of little more importance than marbles. The other was that a successful playwright who has two or three productions that succeed enjoys an income as great as that of the President of the United States.

"Mr. Fairbank told me not to mind the expense," said Mr. Belasco, when he was asked about the facts of his engagement to train Mrs. Carter. "'I lose a million today,' he said; 'I'll make another million tomorrow. Mr. Allen, one of my lawyers in Chicago, will be a bank for you to draw on for all the expenses necessary for the perfection of our enterprise.'"

Mr. Belasco announced nonchalantly that his income was about $50,000 a year, and that "The Heart of Maryland," which was played 212 times at the Herald Square Theatre last season, paid him $30,000 in royalties.

Mrs. Carter was not present in court at all yesterday, and a curious crowd that had gathered to see the actress in the rôle of a co-defendant in an action brought by the man whose latest success she has helped to make gradually melted away.

Mr. Gerber of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James made a brief statement of the grounds of Mr. Belasco's claim. Mr. Fairbank, he said, was well acquainted in Chicago with Mrs. Carter and her family. She was anxious to go on the stage, and he determined to put her on. He is a very wealthy man. The first thing he did was to engage E. G. Gilmore of the Academy of Music as manager. Up to that time Mr. Belasco had never heard of Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Gerber said, did not want Mrs. Carter to climb to fame slowly. He wanted her to leap to it. Mr. Belasco was engaged to show her how to leap.

The privately-owned playwright was then called to the stand. In manner he was nervous at first, twisting a handkerchief about his fingers, drumming on the arms of his chair, and shifting about. He gave his testimony clearly, however, with every attention to enunciation and accentuation. At times he became really dramatic, and Judge Giegerich, and audience were held closely to his words. His eyes snapped, his dark face was suffused with color, and his arms waved here and there in graceful, emphatic gesture.

Frequently he waved his hand toward the right of the bench, where Mr. Fairbank, the defendant, sat. The millionaire was not entirely comfortable, and his manifestations of uneasiness alterrated between little tugs at his silky side whiskers and the shifting about in his mouth and chewing of a small black cigar. When Mr. Belasco worked grandly up to a climax, Mr. Fairbank looked at his lawyer, Horace E. Deming, and smiled.

Mr. Belasco told of a number of plays produced by him and of his work in training amateurs. "I coached Mrs. James Brown Potter for five years," he said.

"From all the plays you write you derive an income?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"O, yes, fifty thou—"

Mr. Dittenhoefer stopped him before he could finish. "Lotta, little Miss Lotta, gave me $5,000 for making 'Pawnticket 210' out of a novel," he said. "It took a little more than a week to do it."

He next told of the failure of William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," which cost $40,000 or $50,000, he said. "I rewrote it and it brought $80,000 profit."

After telling of his income from "The Heart of Maryland," he said: "Mrs. Carter appeared in that play, and the critics all said she had taken her place as one of the foremost emotional actresses. I never gave a long list of persons trained by him and said proudly: "All the leading men and women on the American stage—I've trained nearly all of them.

"I was engaged to render services for Mrs. Carter about the end of 1888 or the beginning of 1889," he said. "At that time I had never heard of Mrs. Carter. When I first met her there were present E. G. Gilmore, her manager, and Charles L. Allen of the Chicago law firm that acts for Mr. Fairbank."

Mr. Belasco then told of repeated attempts to induce him to take charge of Mrs. Carter's training for the stage. "I was busy," he said, "and I didn't care to pay any attention to stage-struck women."

Mr. Belasco heard Mrs. Carter read a few weeks later, and, according to his story, he said to Mr. Gilmore: "The lady has talent, a lot of dramatic talent, good temperament, good voice, and, if you have her properly trained, she ought to do you and those associated with you much credit. She is crude; she knows nothing. I then suggested several men to coach her.

"The only fear I have for you, Mr. Gilmore, is that she is a society woman, and I never yet saw a society woman who could put all her time and attention to good, hard work."

Mr. Belasco next told how, in 1889, when he and Henry C. De Mille were working on "The Charity Ball," at Echo Lake, N. J., Mrs. Carter and her mother, after a search of many days, found him, and begged him to take charge of Mrs. Carter. "I gave her some encouragement then," he said. "She told me that Mr. Fairbank had been given to understand that I would consent, and that he had deposited money for my use.

"I saw Gilmore a few days later. He told me Mr. Fairbank had deposited a sinking fund. I refused to do anything unless I had the personal assurance of Mr. Fairbank.

"Gilmore said: 'The woman is crazy to go to work. We can't wait for Fairbank. It's all right.' Then I started to teach Mrs. Carter.

"I met Mr. Fairbank in the Fall of 1889 in Mrs. Carter's apartments. He shook my hand till he hurt it.

"He said to me:

"'Mrs. Carter has told me about your work, and I'm delighted.' I told him that this was not a matter of $5,000 or $10,000. It was a matter of a fortune. 'There's nothing on God's earth that I can see, Mr. Fairbank,' I said, 'that will bring you back a dollar this year. This woman will have to fight her way, inch by inch, through granite.'

"Then, putting his hand on my shoulder, he said: 'That's all right, my boy; I'm not afraid of losses. Why, I lose a million on day and make another the next.'

"I told him my figure would be high. He didn't care. He talked of my writing a play for Mrs. Carter. I told him I would send agents abroad and scour London, Paris, and Berlin for a play, and that I would start authors writing. He said: 'If you do that, all right.'

"There was a change of managers in the last part of 1889. E. D. Price succeeded Mr. Gilmore. I severed my connection with the Lyceum Theatre in April, 1890, at Mr. Fairbank's request to devote all my time to Mrs. Carter. Price's salary was to be $10,000 a year. Mr. Fairbank said he would have his New-York banker, E. K. Willard, attend to Price's contract and salary."

Mr. Belasco resumed his testimony after an hour's recess.

"In January, at the Hotel Brunswick," he said, "Mr. Fairbank told me that he would have Mr. Willard's lawyer make the contract for E. D. Price to manage Mrs. Carter. 'Don't worry, Mr. Belasco,' he said; 'I will attend to that myself.'

"The next time I saw him was in the Spring. I have a very poor memory for dates.

"Mr. Price was engaged after my interview with Mr. Fairbank in January. I met Mr. Price after Mr. Gilmore had been paid a consideration to cancel his contract. Mrs. Carter wanted Henry E. Abbey to manage her. I told her Mr. Abbey was too busy, and suggested Mr. Price.

"A contract was made with Mr. Price. Eugene Lewis, E. K. Willard's attorney, represented Mr. Fairbank.

"I was told by Mrs. Carter that Mr. Gilmore received $500 for cancelling his contract. I heard from Mrs. Carter that Fairbank furnished the money.

"I went to see Mr. Fairbank in April at the Hotel Brunswick. I met him several times and talked over the enterprise. He said to me, 'Belasco, I do not like you to come over here so often. You're a theatrical man, and it leads to gossip. When you want to see me meet me at Mr. Willard's office, 50 Broadway. Come and see me to-morrow.'

"I saw him the next day. He said: 'Belasco, what I want to see you about is this. What is this story I hear that you are going to stop your work as soon as Mrs. Carter makes her début at the Broadway Theatre.'

"I told him I would stop work as soon as the curtain was up, but I would take an interest in the star and the company.

"He said: 'Belasco, I cannot let you go. I want you to go on tour. I cannot get along without you.'

"I said: 'Heavens and earth! It has been my ambition to get into New-York and work for fame, and I can't go on the road and coach a woman and be a stage manager of a company on tour.'

"He said: 'This is a big thing. It's no ordinary production.'"

Mr. Belasco related how Mr. Fairbank told him not to decide the matter for a day. At a meeting the next day Mr. Belasco was determined to decline the offer. "I told him," said Mr. Belasco, "that I had already said I was a high-priced man.

"He asked me how much I made in a year. I told him thirty or forty thousand dollars. He said: 'My boy, you can make that with me.' I agreed to go out on the road. He squeezed my hand and we parted. He told me then of the sinking fund, and said the money was at my disposal.

"Then we talked of the opening production for Mrs. Carter. I told him about the cost of a Broadway production, and said it would be $25,000 or over. He said: 'I don't want to let this man Willard know too much, and I don't want to meet Price. I want to keep under in this matter.

"'Mr. Allen, my attorney in Chicago, of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, will do business for me. You will find Mr. Allen a bank for you to draw on for any money necessary for our enterprise.'

"Mrs. Carter appeared at the Broadway Theatre Nov. 10, 1890, in 'The Ugly Duckling,' written by Paul M. Potter. The play was on for two weeks.

"Under the terms of the contract, $4,000 was to be paid before Frank W. Sanger would raise the curtain. The money was paid. Mr. Willard deposited the money at the Second National Bank for Mrs. Leslie Carter, who gave her check to Mr. Sanger."

"Two nights after the opening at the Broadway," said Mr. Belasco, "Mr. Fairbank met Mrs. Carter and me in the Brunswick after the theatre. Mr. Fairbank shook my hand and fairly hugged me. He congratulated her and me and said: 'I knew we'd succeed. It's a triumph. I knew she had it in her.'

"The money for the payment of the actors was furnished by N. K. Fairbank through his attorney, Charles L. Allen. There were two sinking funds going on at the same time. One was in Mr. Willard's office, and Manager Price and Mrs. Carter had access to that."

Nearly a dozen telegrams were introduced, and they gave a very fair idea of the amount of money a theatrical company can dispose of. In nearly every one was reference to the sending of money in amounts over $2,000.

Telegram after telegram calling on Mr. Fairbank's attorneys was read. One said business was "ghastly," another stated that money must be had "to get the company out," and a third asked for $6,750 to pay for closing up the season in Kansas City.

Mr. Belasco told how R. W. Morrison of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, Mr. Fairbank's attorneys, closed the company's tour in Kansas City March 14, 1891, by paying $5,800. Messrs. Belasco and Price signed a receipt. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer called for the receipt, and, after a wrangle, it was read by Mr. Deming. It acknowledged the receipt by David Belasco, proprietor, and E. D. Price, manager, of $5,800 in full for the tour of "The Ugly Duckling" company.

It is evident that this receipt is a principal weapon of the defense, as showing that Mr. Belasco had been paid in full. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer at once called on Mr. Belasco to explain the receipt.

"I asked Mr. Morrison," he said, "if my signature on that paper would jeopardize my personal claim. He assured me that it would not, and called my attention to the fact that nothing was said about my claim in the list of debts accompanying the receipt. I had Mr. Morrison's word of honor that the receipt covered only the expenses of the company on tour, and that it did not concern my bill for training Mrs. Carter."

Mr. Belasco will continue his testimony at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

LEARN ENGLISH VERY RAPIDLY.

What Children in the Baron de Hirsch Day Classes Accomplished.

The auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, was nearly filled yesterday with Russian Hebrew children, the members of the Baron de Hirsch English day classes, held in the building.

The children, who ranged in age from five to twelve years, have none of them been in the country more than a year, and yesterday they gave an exhibition of the progress they have made, at the same time observing Memorial Day and the death of Baron de Hirsch.

The children sang in chorus, one little girl sang a solo, and there were several recitations. Only an accent, not more marked than is found in many of the children in the public schools, gave evidence of their recent arrival in this country. One boy of sixteen who sat on the platform had been in the country only eight months, three months of the time in the Baron de Hirsch classes and five months in the public schools. He is now in the first class in the grammar school.

The memorial to Baron de Hirsch came first on the programme and consisted of a recitation by a little girl who has had an opportunity to study only eight months, and a solo by a little girl who had been in America for only five months.

The recitations of "Welcome" and "Decoration Day" were perhaps the most remarkable. The small boy who gave the first had been in the country only ten weeks and at the school only nine. The patriotic Decoration Day oration was given by a boy who had been two months in the school and three in the country.

"The Allegiance to the Flag" was given by the school, a little girl holding the flag on the platform while a procession of boys on each side on the floor marched to and from their seats to the time beaten by a boy drummer.

There were calisthenics, a band of girls under six years of age gave a doll drill, and the school sang "The Flag of the Free."

"The children are trained like little soldiers," said A. S. Solomons, general agent of the de Hirsch Fund. "They are not made uncomfortable, but when they work they work, and when they play they play. It is in this way that we accomplish so much.

"They all have teachers from the Normal College, and they are prepared to enter the public schools, which they do without friction. We can prepare them more quickly than the schools can make room to receive them."

There were addresses at the close of the exercises by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Col. Waring, who was introduced by Mr. Solomons as the "best man we have in our City Government"; the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of the Temple Beth-El, Col. Killeen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman of the Patri Club, who offered three prizes in the name of the Patri Club for patriotic work in the school, and Gen. Avery.

Arrivals from Europe.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, had among her saloon passengers the Rev. William S. Adamson, Mrs. Marcellus Bailey, Miss Emelyn Bailey, M. C. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Burton, Dr. and Mrs. George Dana Boardman, the Rev. Joseph Grygiel, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Jackson, Mrs. Virginia W. Kelsey, Mrs. C. Dynenforth McGrath, and J. H. Trèat.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton, brought among her first cabin passengers Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay.

The Aurania of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool and Queenstown, had as saloon passengers the Rev. T. P. Brougham, the Rev. A. R. Barlow, Miss Clarke, G. Milne, Mrs. A. J. Marks, Miss M. Y. Marks, M. V. Radovich, Mrs. Radovich, and the Rev. F. Sullivan.

For Summer Home Seekers.

A handsomely illustrated handbook of the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and Saratoga has been issued by the General Passenger Department of the West Shore Railroad, under the title of "Summer Homes and Tours." The book, which contains 280 pages, is replete with information concerning the territory of which it treats. The West Shore Railroad is fully described, and tourists are enabled at the outset to understand what excellent accommodations have been prepared for them by the railroad company. The Hackensack Valley, the first magnificent view of the Hudson as the train emerges from the tunnel through the High Torn Mountain, and all the attractions and historic associations of the river are well described. Then follows an elaborate description of the Catskill regions. Next is a history of Saratoga, from the time of Sir William Johnson, and an account of its many mineral springs. Included in the book is a guide for Summer excursions to various points of interest throughout New-York, the New-England States, and Canada, to which is added a supplementary list of hotels and boarding houses along the line of the West Shore.

Silk Remnant Sale.

In both our stores, each day this week, the sale of Lengths of all kinds of Silks—plain and fancy, black and colored—at greatly reduced prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

MISS MELLE S. TITUS MARRIED.

First in the Friends' Meeting House and Then by the Mayor.

Miss Melle Stanleyetta Titus, LL. B., the first woman ever admitted to practice law by the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District and the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, was married yesterday to Edgar S. Werner. There were two ceremonies, the first in the Friends' Meeting House, in East Fifteenth Street, near Stuyvesant Square, and the second in the Mayor's office, where Mayor Strong officiated.

An interesting feature of the ceremony in the Mayor's office was that the bride kissed the Mayor, thus reversing the usual order provided in such cases.

The ceremony in the Friends' Meeting House was of the simplest character. In accordance with the custom of the Friends, there were no flowers and no music. The ushers were J. Ferdinand Blankenhorn and Jonah Rees.

The bride's attendants were Miss Ann T. Blankenhorn, Miss Barbara Blankenhorn of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Charlotte Cristadoro, Miss Rose Cristadoro, and Miss Mary Granger.

Samuel Haines, one of the Friends' Elders, made a few remarks, after which the bride and bridegroom remained in silent prayer for a few moments, and then took the marriage vows, according to the custom of the Friends. The caretakers of the marriage certificate were George I. Titus and D. Eugene Blankenhorn, and the overseer of the certificate was John C. Griffin.

The bride and bridegroom, with J. Ferdinand Blankenhorn, George I. Titus, Mrs. Blankenhorn, and Dr. M. M. Miller drove, after the ceremony in the meeting house, to the Mayor's office. Alderman O'Brien, Alderman Goodman, and Assemblyman Andrews were among those in the Mayor's office when the party arrived there.

Mayor Strong wore his white vest, and quickly read the civil-marriage service. Then he took hands with the bride with his right hand and the bridegroom with his left. The young lady moved her head in the direction of the Mayor, tilting it back to a convenient angle. The Mayor spoke words of congratulation, but made no effort to kiss the bride. Then Mrs. Werner stepped forward and gave the Mayor a good old-fashioned kiss. Mayor Strong laughed and blushed, and everybody present joined in his laughter.

When Mr. Werner got the marriage certificate from Bion L. Burrows, the Mayor's confidential clerk, he asked what the fee was, and Mr. Burrows explained that the Mayor makes no charge for marriages. Mr. and Mrs. Werner will sail for Holland on the Obdam on Saturday.

STABLE FOR THE STREET CLEANERS.

Request for West Side Location Not Granted—The Controller Facetious.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson asked the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday to reconsider their refusal to lease the Tallman stable, in Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, for the uses of the department.

The Commissioners had refused to order this lease on Alderman Olcott's report that too large a rental was asked, and on the protests of the West End Association that the stable would be a public nuisance.

Alderman Olcott objected to the reconsideration. He criticised Capt. Gibson for saying that the West End Association had made a veiled effort to keep the department from securing the stable. The effort, Mr. Olcott said, was not veiled. It was open. One objection was that the men and carts would make a lot of noise and disturb the neighborhood.

Capt. Gibson insisted that this was not a good objection, and said that the men and carts were not noisy.

"Have you got pneumatic tires on the carts?" asked the Controller.

"Not yet. We would have them, only you might not pay the bill," said Capt. Gibson.

"I have noticed the rubber tires on your hansom, but the bill has not yet come before me," said the Controller, exchanging smiles with the Mayor. After some further discussion, Capt. Gibson's plea for a reconsideration was rejected, and that ended the matter.

James F. Davenport, the newly appointed Civil Justice of the new Thirteenth Judicial District Civil Court, tried to convince the Commissioners that they had power to order the issue of revenue bonds to pay the expenses of the new court, which must be opened June 8.

The law creating the court does not provide for a bond issue at all, and Justice Davenport is in a quandary. The Sinking Fund Commissioners were not convinced that they had the power claimed by the Justice, and they reiterated the advice of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the best way out of the difficulty was for him to hire a courtroom, clerks, and attendants, and then bring suit against the city.

CONFESSES A DOUBLE MURDER.

Ebanks Tells the Story of His Crime Before Four Witnesses.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 3.—Joseph Ebanks, who is under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Harriet Stiles and her aged father, John D. Borden, near Oceanside, on Sept. 6 last, has made a full confession of his crime in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Uttley, Sheriff Jennings, Deputy Frederick Jennings, and a stenographer.

He told of his journey down the railway track near the mussel beds; of his picking up an orange by the wayside and eating it. The fruit made him ill, and, spying a tent near the railway, he visited it in quest of medicine. Borden and Mrs. Stiles greeted him, and the former promised to find something to relieve him. The old man observed the muzzle of a revolver protruding from a sack carried by Ebanks, and he made a motion as if to secure his own gun. Ebanks immediately surmised that Borden was going to attack him, and he blindly fired at the old man, who fell to the ground without a moan. Mrs. Stiles asked Ebanks why he had shot him, and informed him that Borden was unarmed, and had no hostile intentions.

Realizing his predicament, the murderer bade Mrs. Stiles kneel and pray, telling her that though life was sweet to both, he preferred liberty to hanging, and so she must die to insure his safety. "She knelt by the cot," continued Ebanks, "and I wept while she prayed. I told her I did not want to kill her, but it was my only refuge. When she finished praying she arose from her knees and faced me without saying a word. Closing my eyes, I shot her—where I do not know. The first bullet did not kill, and I fired a second time. After satisfying myself that Borden had no gun, I walked to the door and made three attempts to shoot myself, but the shells would not explode. I then noticed what I thought was a movement of the old man's body, and to make sure I shot once more. Returning to the railway track, I tried to shoot myself again, but could not pull the trigger, so I threw the gun away."

Thinks Goldwin Smith Unworthy.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 3.—David Blain, LL. D., and an ex-member of Parliament, writes to the press protesting against the University of Toronto conferring the degree of LL. D. upon Goldwin Smith. Mr. Blain charges that Mr. Smith has systematically endeavored to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States, or entangling engagements between the two countries, and says that no one who has taken such a stand ought to receive the approval of the highest educational institution in this country.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

The Flemish Quarter.

'TIS A REGION ENCHANTED, WHERE EVERY JUNE BRIDE SHOULD LOITER AND LEARN TO CONJURE SCHEMES OF UNEXPECTED PICTURESQUENESS FOR HER NEW REALM.

FOR THE DINING ROOM, DELIGHTFUL PIECES IN DARK, UNPOLISHED OAK. SIDEBOARDS WHOSE CELLARET DOORS HAVE PANELS CUT INTO THEIR FACES, WITH CURIOS SCROLLS AND FIGURES IN LOW RELIEF. TABLES WITH LEGS CONNECTED BY ODD, CURVED PIECES LIKE MODERN TYROL SPECIMENS. A VARIETY OF THE HANGINGS AND DRAPERIES OF FLANDERS TO COMPLETE THE SCHEME.

ALL SO PERFECTLY SUITED TO MODERN NEEDS, YET SO ODDLY ARTISTIC AND WITHAL SO LOW-PRIC

Thursday
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FAULTS OF YALE'S CREW

THE CRITICISMS THAT CAPT. "BOB" COOK HAS TO MAKE.

They Are Not Serious, However, and Can Be Easily Remedied Before the Big Henley Regatta—A Strong Eight Will Go to England, and the Students Are Much Pleased with Their Practice—The Men Will Sail on Saturday.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—The crew that is to go to Henley has been doing very light work for the last few days, because the men are having their examinations, and are at the same time attending recitations. These two things take up pretty much all their time. The new shell that will be taken to England has arrived from Waters, and is in every respect like the old one.

The suits of the crew this year are of white flannel with the seal, crossed oars, and "Y. U. B. C." in blue.

The rowing trousers are of white, with the required half sleeve shirt.

The members of the crew will take light exercise on the voyage across, which will take about ten days, and they will have a special training table on the steamer. Two Waters shells and two sets of oars will be taken. The Home which has been engaged for their use at Henley is away from the river, where the air is better. The Yale boats will be kept in the house of one of the English rowing clubs, and the boatmen and servants will be engaged when the crew gets to Henley. Guy Nickalls, the English oarsman, will have charge of these arrangements. In addition to Capt. Cook, it has been decided that Capt. Richard Armstrong, '98 S., will go with the crew to England. While in England prior to the races, the coaching will be done by Capt. Cook on horseback, because coaching launches are not allowed at Henley, the fear being that the wash might do damage to the banks of the river.

The itinerary of the ocean trip will be as follows: Leave New-Haven Friday, June 5, for New-York City, spending the night at the Murray Hill Hotel. The crew will leave New-York at 10 A. M. Saturday, June 6, on the Berlin, on which six staterooms have been engaged. The Yale men will arrive in Southampton about June 16, where boats and baggage will be transferred to the cars. Then the eight will go by rail to Henley. The men have made the following plans for tours through Europe after the races: Capt. Treadway, Manager de Sibour, and S. B. Thorne will take a boating trip down the Thames; Longacre, Beard, Marsh, and Whitney will return to this country immediately after the race; Rodgers and Bailey will come home after traveling a month; Langford will visit different parts of England; Brown and Clarke will go on the Continent, and Mills will spend all Summer abroad. Simpson and Wheelwright have not decided what to do after the Henley contest, within the past few days what is regarded as an official statement of the statistics of the crew and substitutes has been made, as follows:

George Langford, stroke; age, nineteen years; weight, 173 pounds; height, 6 feet 1½ inches; prepared at the High School in St. Paul, Minn.; rowed the single sculls in Minnesota Boat Club before entering college; stroked last year's university crew.

Ralph B. Treadway, Captain, No. 7; age, twenty-two years; weight, 174 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches; prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy; never rowed before entering college; rowed No. 7 on his freshman crew, and No. 7 on the '94 and '95 Varsity crews.

John McC. Longacre, No. 6; age, twenty-two years; weight, 184 pounds; height, 6 feet; prepared at Pennsylvania Charter School, Philadelphia; rowed some before he entered Yale; rowed No. 4 in his freshmen crew, and No. 6 in the '93 and '95 Varsity boats.

Phillip H. Bailey, No. 5; age, twenty-two years; weight, 171 pounds; height, 6 feet; prepared at the Hartford (Conn.) High School; never rowed before coming to Yale; tried for '96 freshman crew, but was laid off because of sickness; rowed No. 3 on the '97 freshman crew; was substitute on last year's university crew.

James O. Rodgers, No. 4; age, twenty-one years; weight, 183½ pounds; height 6 feet; prepared at Andover; never rowed before he came to Yale; rowed No. 5 on last year's Freshman crew.

William M. Beard, No. 3; age, twenty years; weight, 183 pounds; height, 5 feet 9 inches; prepared at Hopkinks's Grammar School, in this city, and Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; rowed in the Poughkeepsie Rowing Club before he entered Yale; rowed No. 3 in his freshman boat, and No. 3 on the '94 and '95 Varsity crews.

Alexander Brown, Jr., No. 2; age, twenty-three years; weight, 165 pounds; height, 6 feet 1 inch; prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; rowed at St. Paul's, but never in a college crew; trained a while for '94 university crew.

James H. Simpson, bow; age, twenty-one years; weight, 159 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he rowed some; was Captain and stroke of his freshman crew, and a substitute on last year's university crew.

George T. Marsh, substitute; age, twenty years; weight, 170 pounds; height, 6 feet; prepared at Williston Seminary; rowed at his home in Lansingburg, N. Y., before he entered Yale; rowed at No. 3, and was Captain of the '98 crew.

Payne Whitney, substitute; age, nineteen years; weight, 170 pounds; height, 5 feet 10 inches; prepared at Groton; never rowed before coming to Yale, but rowed No. 6 on his freshman crew.

Paul D. Mills, substitute; age, nineteen years; weight, 173 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; prepared at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H.; rowed at St. Paul's, and at No. 7 in last year's freshman crew.

Joseph S. Wheelwright, second substitute; aged, twenty years; weight, 153 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches; prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; rowed at St. Paul's, and was bow oar on the '97 freshman eight.

Thomas L. Clarke, coxswain; aged, twenty-one years; weight, 110 pounds; height, 5 feet 1 inch; prepared at Lawrenceville; was coxswain of the '97 freshman crew, and of last year's university crew.

Capt. Cook has given out for publication a sort of official criticism of the men who have been under his keen, critical eyes for several weeks, and it is as follows: "Langford, the stroke, is faulty, inasmuch as he has a tendency to feather under water at the end of his stroke. He does not make a keen enough catch while the boat is under headway. Adjustments in the rigging and a little more practice will help him. He is inclined to hold his oar too firmly. Capt. Treadway rows in excellent form, with the exception that he is somewhat stiff with his wrists.

"Longacre is faulty in swing, seeming to settle with outside shoulder at end of stroke when he starts to feather. His feathering is irregular. Bailey is inclined to row out at end of stroke and not to row through. Rodgers sits on his seat so as to lean in opposite direction from blade of oar. He is faulty in feathering and wrist action.

"Beard carries his stroke too far aft, getting his oar caught at end, and pulls last part of his stroke with his arms. Brown is slow on the catch and does not keep up with the boat when it is at full headway. Simpson does not handle his oar with freedom and that degree of control which is necessary in order to have the blade in proper position. He does not keep his shoulders square in carrying the stroke through, and is inclined to finish with his arms.

"The boat as a whole reaches too much with shoulders by allowing them to stretch in their sockets. They should be held back square and rigid. The men will probably improve in this respect during the final days of practice here, and also in handling their oars so as to get them into the water at the right angle and in carrying them through in a uniform manner. The new men's lack of experience inclines to make them artificially stiff."

These are not regarded as very serious ailments with the men who are to be pitted against the finest blades in England. It can be seen from the conservative and moderate character of Capt. Cook's criticism that he has failed to find anything of serious moment the matter with any single member of the regular eight. Yale men hereabout who have been watching the crew and the practice work of the men, and who mingle a great deal with the oarsmen, thus being on very familiar terms with the crew, declare that Capt. Cook and Capt. Treadway are in a high state of satisfaction over the condition of the eight. The very unimportant defects which Capt. Cook has been able to discover, they say, will be entirely removed long before the men reach England, and in fact, before they leave New-Haven. Capt. Cook is bound to land on the shores of Great Britain with an ideal eight—one that will have the stroke with which his name has been identified for years—down to perfection.

There has been a great deal of talk that the Yale stroke has been materially changed; that it is no longer the effective Cook stroke that has landed so many victories from Harvard; and that this radical change in the method of rowing was due to the short course upon which the crew is to row at Henley. Capt. Cook smiles over these reports and then says, with a firmness that cannot be mistaken, that there hasn't been the slightest deviation from the principle of what is called the Cook stroke on the part of the Henley crew. Every rudiment remains. The stroke has simply been quickened to what might be termed a spurting Cook stroke, or, in other words, the speed has been put up some and more steam is put into it.

The contest at Henley will be under far different conditions than prevailed at the annual contests of four miles on the New-London Thames. The English Thames course at Henley is only 1 mile and 550 yards in length, and being such a short distance in comparison with the New-London course, a quicker or rather a spurt stroke was required. The race at Henley will be a spurt from the very start, and the Yale Henley crew, fully realizing that it is to be short, sharp, and terrific, is on trim for just such a desperate struggle.

No one on the Yale campus has ventured the statement with any degree of earnestness that Yale is sure to come off victor in this heroic battle of the oars. Yale hopes for the best, and confines itself to the generalization that the American crew, barring accidents, will make a record that no Yale men need be ashamed of. The Yale men have little or no data on which to make computations.

The record of the Cornell crew that last year faced the Englishmen is known at Yale, and forms something of a basis upon which to figure out the possibilities and probabilities of the Yale eight. But it is figured out here at Yale that the Cornell crew was not as fast as the Yale representatives will be when they send their shell over the Thames, and it is furthermore argued that Capt. Cook and the other boating directors of Yale would never have arranged to send a Yale eight to England to row in a race similar to that in which the Cornell men took part without first being perfectly satisfied that the Yale crew would be a very much faster set of men than the Cornell crew.

A Notable Week at the Broadway.

Next week is to be a notable one at the Broadway Theatre, where De Wolf Hopper and his company will celebrate four different occasions. On Monday night the fiftieth performance of "El Capitan" will be given, and the management has provided handsome souvenirs to mark the occasion. On Wednesday night the Hotel Men's Association will see the opera, and on Thursday John Philip Sousa, "author of the music of the opera, and his band, will be important factors in the performance. The bandmaster will occupy the chair of Musical Director John Hiller, and all the orchestra and the members of his band will be seen and heard in the grand march finales of the second and third acts. On Friday night the graduating and furlough classes of the West Point Military Academy will be the guests of Comedian Hopper, and occupy the boxes and choicest seats of the orchestra. Special programmes are now being arranged by Mr. Hopper for the visits of the hotel men, Mr. Sousa, and the West Point cadets, and great efforts will be made to render each night highly enjoyable for the special guests in attendance.

Making Brooklyn's Appropriations.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate met again yesterday, and Alexander E. Orr, President of the Civil Service Commission, explained the needs of that department. He asked for $25,000, of which amount $23,575 was for general expenses and $1,425 for services of experts at competitive examinations. Commissioner Woodruff of the Park Department argued for the amount he had asked for, $921,000. Upon motion of City Auditor Sutton, the Park Commissioner was allowed $656,000.

ELEVATED ROAD MUST ACT

GRAND JURY TO LEARN OF ITS OPEN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Ex-Justice Langbein Will Make Formal Complaint — Company Obliged to Carry Passengers Across the Harlem Without Change, Yet Customers Are Now Hustled Into Other Trains—What Some North-Side Citizens Say.

The flagrant daily violations of the law on the part of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in refusing to its long-suffering customers a continuous journey without change of cars, from the Battery across the Harlem River to Tremont, will shortly be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and for this reason the citizens who live on the north side have allowed the Manhattan Company to bully them for years into changing cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the Third Avenue line, and at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on the Second Avenue line, in order to get across the river.

In so doing the company has acted directly contrary to the law, and has been guilty of a misdemeanor every time it put its customers to this abominable inconvenience. By Assemblyman Butts's Continuous Railroad act, the people are entitled to keep their seats and force the company to carry them to Tremont without change of cars. The law, however, has not been enforced, and the people have put up as best they might with the awkward and inconvenient change. Relief is likely, however, soon to be brought to the thousands who use the road morning and evening and are compelled twice a day to wait about on exposed platforms in order to make the change of cars and allow the company to suit its own convenience rather than obey the law.

Ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein will to-day make a formal complaint against the Manhattan Company, which is bound, in due course, to come to the attention of the June Grand Jury.

"I am ready to make a complaint," said Judge Langbein to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "Indeed, I have been contemplating doing so for some time.

"I see no other way of getting our rights. The road has promised and promised, and lied and lied, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. The company cannot plead ignorance as an excuse, because committee after committee has called its attention to the state of things, and has received in reply nothing but vague promises. I have lived for seven years at Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to go down town every day, and I come home every evening by the elevated road.

"When I get to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street I have to get out and take another train, for the platform of them is so crowded that it is scarcely possible to get within arm's length of the cars. Worse than this—we often have to wait five or six minutes for a train. It is outrageous and contemptible. It is a misdemeanor, and an open and daily violation of the law."

Ex-Judge Langbein is Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the North Side Board of Trade which went before the Mayor Tuesday to enlist his Honor's efforts in its behalf.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made inquiries yesterday among prominent residents of the north side and found without exception that in the company's violation of the law they have a grievance for which they have long and vainly sought redress.

Assistant District Attorney Francis Oliver, who also makes the journey across the Harlem River twice a day, in reply to questions, said:

"The District Attorney's office will not originate a movement against the Manhattan Elevated Company. The only man who can do this is the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Scott.

"The company is undoubtedly guilty of a misdemeanor, and if some citizen cares to come forward and make a complaint the matter will be considered and will in due course come under the consideration of the Grand Jury.

"This violation has been going on so long because everybody's business is nobody's business. The Continuous Railway act calls for a continuous ride without change of cars. A plan to accomplish this was submitted by the late Col. Hain to the Board of Directors, but nothing was ever done.

"In the opinion of the people there is no excuse why the company has not complied with the law—none whatever. It is a mighty inconvenience to all of us who live across the Harlem.

"One of the grounds of complaint against the Second Avenue line is that when a man arrives at the Second Avenue station he has to cross over stairs and bridges nearly a block long before he can reach his train to carry him across the river."

James L. Wells, Tax Commissioner and member also of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"We have been agitating this matter for two years now, and it is about time something were done. The company cannot plead ignorance of the state of things because more than one committee of north siders has waited on it and asked for better accommodation. A committee went before Col. Hain last Fall, and the company promised to take the matter under consideration. Nothing but vague promises has come from it, and we are no better off than before.

"A train of five cars leaves Tremont in the busy morning hours, and by the time it reaches One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street it is packed full. The passengers on this train are then turned out and made to change. Five carloads, so to speak, then walk over to fill another five cars and find the platform already crowded to the edge with Harlem people. All these people then try and get into one train. The result may be imagined. The feelings of the trans-Harlem passengers, who are entitled to a continuous journey without change for their money, are naturally exceedingly bitter.

"When the Normal College girls come down town every morning the confusion, inconvenience, and general muddle, owing to this direct disregard of the law, are a sight to behold. It is a perfect jam, and there have been serious accidents as a result before this.

"The company told one of our committees that there were three trains from the city (City Hall train, South Ferry train, and Second Avenue train) to every one across the Harlem. The officials said that with this state of things congestion could be the only result. There is, however, no reason why the Second Avenue trains should not run right across the river instead of turning everybody out at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and making him change. The tracks are continuous on this line, and there is no excuse for exposing people on the shelterless platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

"Then, on the Third Avenue line there is certainly one switch which makes a continuous passage possible, and why should not the trains that make this continuous passage be labeled to that effect when they leave City Hall? The signal 'Tremont' on the engine would be sufficient. The plea of congestion put forward by the company is hardly logical.

"Trains run from here to Chicago over many a big river on the way, and there is no change necessary. Surely a wealthy corporation like the Manhattan can arrange its switches and tracks so as to comply with the law and give to its long-suffering patrons at least a few of the rights they are entitled to.

"What we want is immediate relief and better rapid transit for the future. Sometimes it takes longer on Third Avenue to go from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street than from the City Hall to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and this, too, just at the time when the weary, tired, working people are anxious to get to their homes. Moreover, we want this relief before the Winter, for that is the time when changing cars is the most serious inconvenience."

MARTYRDOM FOR SINGLE TAX.

Arrests in Delaware That May Excite a Political Issue.

Recent experiences of single-tax advocates in Delaware go to show that evangelizing down in that State is not all beer and skittles by any means.

The Delaware Single Tax Association is vigorous and full of life, and its propaganda is conducted with all energy and persistence. "But," said George J. Bryan, its Secretary, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, "when they arrest our men and put them in prison, without the option of a fine, for the crime of preaching single tax in the street, I think it's going pretty far, don't you?"

The trouble began last Thursday, when William Horan, an active advocate of the single-tax theories, who lives in Wilmington, was arrested and sentenced to thirty days in jail in Dover, Del. He had the option of $10 fine, but rather than admit his guilt by paying it he went to prison, and is at the present moment languishing in a cell. Excitement over the commitment of Horan grew in Dover, and spread to other towns in the State, until it reached fever pitch last Saturday, when a second arrest was made, and another single-tax advocate was sentenced to twenty days in jail, without the option of a fine, and without being even allowed to give bail.

O. F. Stephens, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, of the firm of Stephens, Cooper & Co., was one of forty single-tax evangelists who are conducting the propaganda in Delaware. Mr. Stephens knew of Horan's arrest, but evidently felt no fear, for on Saturday evening he procured a big box and mounted this impromptu rostrum where it stood, about six feet from the pavement, in a street of the town of Dover. Presently Mayor Fisher came over to him and asked him to move the box, as it was in the way. The speaker complied with this request, though the new position of the box was evidently no more to the Mayor's liking than before.

"Now, Sir," said the Mayor, "if you begin speaking on the single tax you will be arrested."

Mr. Stephens was not a bit daunted. He had a magnificent sentence on the tip of his tongue, and he let it roll forth and echo down the dimly lit streets of Dover, Mayor or no Mayor.

When he reached the period, a fat policeman stepped up, and, laying a hand on his shoulder, said: "You're my prisoner. You must come along with me." The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Cooper.

"What am I charged with?" he asked.

"With disturbing the highway and preaching single tax," replied the Magistrate.

"I plead guilty to the second charge, but not to the first," said Mr. Stephens.

"Twenty days in jail, without the option of a fine, ruled the Court, and Mr. Stephens was marched off to keep company with Horan.

Single taxers are very strong in Dover, and they are talking of filling the jail, which has less than a dozen cells. They have a drum and fife corps, and a string band, and every night now in Dover there are speakers galore on the single tax, with musical accompaniments.

Next Thursday habeas corpus proceedings will be taken at 10 o'clock to have Stephens and Horan released. Ralston & Siddons, a firm of Washington lawyers, and, it is said, Col. Ingersoll, have been retained to look after their interests.

"Politicians in Delaware are at their wits' end," declared a Delaware single-tax man to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Single tax has demoralized the politics of the State. They hold the balance of power there, and still have five months of active campaign to hold. We shall get pledges from candidates, and if they won't give pledges we shall defeat them; or we will get one of the parties to indorse the single tax."

Electric Fan for Mr. Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew received from Frank W. Hawley, Secretary of the Cataract Electric Company, a gift of a silver electrical fan yesterday as a souvenir of the recent electrical exhibition. On a solid silver plate at the base of the fan is the inscription: "This fan-motor was turned the first time by a current of electricity borne over Western Union wires from Niagara Falls to the City of New-York, a distance of 462 miles." Under full electrical power the fan makes 980 revolutions a minute.

MASONS WANT A NEW SITE

THE GRAND LODGE CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF MOVING.

A Committee to Report upon the Matter Next Year—The Proposition Is to Buy Land Soon with the Reserve Fund and to Build Another Hall at a Favorable Opportunity—New Constitution Adopted—Election of Officers.

The Masonic Grand Lodge had under consideration at its afternoon session yesterday the question of purchasing a site for a new hall further up town and of disposing of the present building at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue some time in the future.

The matter came up in the shape of a suggestion from the Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund, to which had been referred the report of the Trustees of that fund, and the Grand Master was directed to appoint a committee to act with the Trustees.

The Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund said, in reporting upon the matter:

The reserve fund now amounts to the very handsome sum of over $180,000. When it is considered that this fund has been accumulated in a comparatively few years, that the fraternity in this jurisdiction is so firmly established, that business and residential quarters of New-York City are rapidly undergoing a well-developed change, your committee, upon a thorough consideration, are constrained to believe that the time has arrived when, in justice to the future of the craft, the Grand Lodge should determine the advisability of investing the reserve fund in a way insuring greater benefits and advantages.

Your committee are convinced that while, by reason of the northward march of business interests in the city, the present Masonic Hall has enhanced and will continue to enhance in value as a site for commercial purposes, the rentals from which, for such purposes, it may safely be assumed, will guarantee the permanent maintenance of the Hall and Asylum Fund, yet for Masonic purposes its value is destined to depreciate not alone by reason of location, but also consequent upon the erection, at less expense, of more modern structures, offering better facilities at lower rentals. It requires no argument to convince your committee that the Grand Lodge, with that conservativeness born of experience, are not yet prepared (nor likely to be for years) to erect a new hall, but a firm belief in the propriety of securing, while opportunity may admit, at a reasonable cost, from funds actually on hand, property in a suitable location, whereon, when all conditions warrant and the Grand Lodge sanction, a substantial, well-adapted building may be erected at as low cost as is consistent with the actual requirements of the fraternity, leads your committee to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Trustees and three Masters or Past Masters to be named by the Grand Master be constituted a committee for the purpose of investigating the advisability of the investment of the reserve fund in the purchase of real estate in the City of New-York, and to take such action in the premises as will be for the best interests of the craft.

The suggestion was adopted, and the committee called for in the resolution will be appointed after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge. The committee will report at the next annual meeting.

The Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund also recommended the erection at an early date, on the grounds of the home, at Utica, N. Y., of an infirmary for Masons who, through chronic illness or incurable disease, are not fit subjects for admission to the home. It was stated that admission to the home had been refused to several persons who were paralyzed and otherwise afflicted. The recommendation was adopted, as was also one directing the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund to make application to the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, so as to empower them to hold real estate to the amount of $5,000,000.

When the proposed new constitution came up yesterday for final adoption, the rivalry between the city and country lodges, which has been slumbering for years, was made manifest.

There was a spirited discussion on the proposition made by Charles E. Ide, the Senior Grand Warden, to strike out Section 10 of the constitution. This section provides that when the Grand Master is chosen from this city or Brooklyn, the Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from either of those cities. It also provides that the Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen from New-York and Brooklyn and the two Grand Wardens from the country districts.

This plan was adopted on the union, fifty years ago, of two rival Grand Lodges in this State, both of which claimed to be regular, and has been in force ever since.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Ide said that he believed the time had arrived when all territorial lines should be abolished, and that each member of the Grand Lodge should be eligible to be chosen by his brethren to any office, without regard to his place of residence.

Past Grand Master Sherer, Chairman of the commission which revised the constitution, contended that the system as provided in Section 10 had been originally adopted for the purpose of promoting peace and harmony, in this it had been eminently successful, and there was no good reason why it should be changed.

After some further discussion, the proposition to strike out the section was voted down.

An amendment to permit the choice of the Treasurer and Secretary from other parts of the State than this city and Brooklyn was also rejected.

With some unimportant amendments, the new constitution was then adopted.

A NEW GRAND TREASURER.

W. J. McDonald Selected—Other Officers Re-elected.

The morning session of the Grand Lodge yesterday was taken up almost entirely by election of officers.

With one exception, the present incumbents were re-elected unanimously. A new Grand Treasurer was chosen. Jerome E. Morse of Brooklyn, being unwilling to serve for another term, William J. McDonald of this city was elected in his place.

The Grand Lodge resumed its labors at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. John T. Patey.

After some unimportant business had been transacted, the special order for the morning session—the election of officers—was taken up. Past Grand Master Sherer presided during the election.

Grand Master John Stewart, Deputy Grand Master William A. Sutherland, Senior Grand Warden Charles E. Ide, and Junior Grand Warden Charles W. Cushman were elected by acclamation.

William J. McDonald of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, of this city, was put in nomination for Grand Treasurer, and was elected by acclamation.

Mr. McDonald was born in Albany, N. Y., fifty-three years ago. He has been engaged in the trucking business at 148 Water Street, in this city, for over thirty years. He became a member of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, thirty-one years ago, and he was for six years Master of that lodge. Although he has been a representative to the Grand Lodge for the last twenty-six years, the office to which he was elected yesterday is the first one he has held in the Grand Lodge. He is a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this State.

Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers was unanimously re-elected Grand Secretary for the sixteenth time. Roderick Campbell of Utica, James B. Gillie of this city, and Frederick P. Morris of Flushing were elected Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, to fill vacancies.

The Grand Lodge will resume its labors at 9 o'clock this morning, and will close its session at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

CLASS DAY AT BARNARD COLLEGE.

Young Women Entertain Their Friends—Some of the Guests.

Light Summer frocks had replaced the sombre caps and gowns at Barnard College yesterday, and in place of Latin and Greek tomes each college girl had a big bunch of posies in her hands.

It was the class day reception given by the graduating class. The walls of the large parlors on the first floor were adorned with panels in soft folds of pale blue and white, the college colors; the mantel-pieces were banked with ferns and palms, and more palms stood around the rooms. Between the parlors hung, high in the doorway, the figures "'96" of the graduating class, in daisies, set on a background of ferns and surrounded by a wreath of the flowers.

Music was furnished by a gayly clad band of mandolin and guitar players, with bright red, green, and blue mingling in their caps and jaunty jackets.

On an upper floor refreshments were served informally from a prettily decorated table, the centrepiece of flowers and foliage, yellow and green. Bright yellow shades to match were on the candles.

The reception lasted from 4 to 7, and during those hours the college was filled with guests. They were received by the President of the graduating class, Miss Ada H. Hart, and the Class Day Committee: Chairman, Miss Chase, Miss Mellick, Miss Place, Miss Clews, Miss Van Riper. Dean Smith of the college assisted in receiving.

In addition to the graduating class and undergraduates, many members of the Alumnæ Association were present, and members of the Faculty. Among the guests were Prof. and Mrs. Cole, Prof. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Vulte, Dr. Woodward, Mrs. Virginia Brownell, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Mrs. Demorest, '94; Mrs. Bryson, '94; Miss Keys, and Mrs. Pollitzer.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION FAILS.

Only Provisional Action Taken by the Few Delegates Who Attended.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—The Tariff Commission Convention, which opened here yesterday, made an unsuccessful fight for life to-day and then adjourned. Only twenty delegates were present when the convention was called to order at the Hotel Cadillac this morning. Some of the delegates who were here became disgusted over the small attendance and left the city last night, and no new delegates arrived this morning.

Under the circumstances, permanent organization was opposed, and the Committee on Future Organization reported a provisional organization, to be known as the National Provisional Commercial and Industrial Association. This report also called for a provisional committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented, to look after the future of the organization and call a convention for the first Tuesday in December next. The majority report of the Committee on Tariff, favoring the taking of the tariff question out of politics, and giving the provisional committee authority to frame a bill, to be presented at the next meeting of the association, was adopted. The convention, by the resolution, also favored the creation by Congress of a Department of Commerce, the head of such department to be a Cabinet officer.

The report of the Committee on Consular Service favored the use of the Consular Service to increase American trade abroad, and especially with South American countries. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Powder Not for the Cubans.

It was rumored yesterday that the steamship Anerly, Capt. Shelbourne, about ready to sail from this port, was loading with war munitions for the Cuban insurgents. The only foundation for the report was that forty tons of powder and dynamite were to be put aboard at Gravesend Bay, where all explosives are loaded and unloaded under the harbor regulations. The explosives were consigned by James McNider, to Sylvanus Miller, at Port Barrios, to be used for blasting in the building of a railroad in Honduras. The vessel otherwise carries general cargo for West Indian and Central American ports, and is one of a large fleet for which the old house of Bowring & Archibald of this city are agents. They were indignant at the report.

ANIMAL PARK QUESTIONS

OBJECTIONS MADE TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S APPLICATION.

Some of the Sinking Fund Commissioners Not in Favor of Granting It a Site on the Bronx—Mayor Strong Agrees with Gen. McCook that the Transfer of Property Would Set a Bad Precedent—A Scientific Council for the Society.

The effort of the New-York Zoological Society to secure 261 acres in Bronx Park, south of Pelham Avenue, for the establishment of its proposed garden is not looked upon favorably by some of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The society made an application to the Commissioners a few weeks ago for a site, and the matter was referred to a subcommittee of the commission, made up of Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Controller Fitch, and Alderman Olcott. At the meeting of the Commissioners, in the Mayor's office, yesterday, Gen. McCook reported progress by the committee.

He said that the proposed Pelham Avenue site is nearly a mile from any point to which visitors could secure convenient carriage. He added:

The site cost the city $800,000, and I am not at all sure that the people will consent to the transfer of so much land to a private corporation, for that is what the society practically amounts to. As I understand the matter, all that the Zoological Society proposes to do for the city is to establish the garden. The question of maintenance must be met by the city. This means about $100,000 a year. I admit that the revenue from the garden, which will revert to the society, will be small, for under the law the garden will have to be open to the public free of charge on five days of the week, including Sundays; but I fear that the transfer of the property might be tablish a bad precedent.

The Mayor took Gen. McCook's view o the matter. He said that if the application of the society was granted it would meat the turning over of 261 acres of public land to a private corporation, and this, he declared, ought not to be done. He said:

If we want a great zoological garden, let us get one of our own. We have the nucleus for one now. The residents in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site are protesting against the location of a garden there.

No action was taken in the matter, and it will be considered further by the subcommittee, which will soon meet with a committee of the Zoological Society and go into the whole question.

The Zoological Society is going steadily ahead with its preparations. Its Executive Committee met Tuesday afternoon at 60 Wall Street and formed a Scientific Council. This council is to act with Director William T. Hornaday as "an advisory board in questions of a scientific nature regarding the development of the park and the exhibition and utilization of its collections for scientific purposes." The Council is made up as follows:

William T. Hornaday, Director New-York Zoological Park, Chairman; Madison Grant, Secretary New-York Zoological Society, Secretary ex officio; Prof. J. A. Allen, Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History; Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Da Costa Professor of Zoology, Columbia University; Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, University of New-York; Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent New-York Aquarium; Dr. George Bird Grinnell, editor of Forest and Stream, and William A. Stiles, Park Commissioner, City of New-York, and editor of Garden and Forest.

All the gentlemen named have consented to serve. The Executive Committee decided to send Director Hornaday to Europe to again inspect the best zoological gardens of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, and England. He was charged to make special studies of the latest improvements in the heating, lighting, and ventilation of the large buildings for animals, and also their cage arrangements in general. Mr. Hornaday will probably sail near the end of this month.

A resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the society for the valuable services of W. W. Niles, Jr., in the Assembly of 1895 in securing the enactment of the law incorporating the society, and as a further mark of appreciation he was elected a life member of the society.

One Dismissed, One Exonerated.

Thomas J. Kenny, for eight years an Inspector in the United States Customs Service, in this city, was dismissed by Collector Kilbreth yesterday for soliciting a gratuity from steamship passengers. A complaint was filed against Kenny about two weeks ago by the Secretary of a foreign missionary association, who asserted that Inspector Kenny solicited money to pass the baggage of two women missionaries, who came here from Costa Rica on the steamship Alleghany. Collector Kilbreth investigated, and satisfied himself that the accusation was true.

Customs Inspector Thurlow Weed Parker has been exonerated after a careful investigation of the charge that he accepted a gratuity from School Commissioner Montant for passing the latter's trunks without examination. Mr. Montant testified before the Collector that Inspector Parker performed his duty thoroughly, and in addition, rendered him personal service which greatly facilitated his getting to his home, after his arrival from Europe, without the customary delay. He said that of his own volition, and without Inspector Parker's knowledge, he slipped a ten-dollar-bill in the latter's pocket, as an acknowledgment of the extra services. A watchful detective was the first person to inform Parker that the money was in his pocket.

Adah Richmond in the Contest.

BOSTON, June 3.—An appearance was entered to-day in the Stetson contested will case in behalf of Adah (Richmond) Stetson.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Sturman, a wealthy, well-educated young Englishman, is in love with, and has been refused by, Sylvia March, a friend of his boyhood, who rejects his suit because the ideal of her life is to marry a man with great ability as a writer. Sylvia's brother, Sydney March, an artist, is illustrating a new book by Marcus Algar, the literary lion of the day. While Sturman is at March's studio, talking to Sylvia and Sydney, Algar, who is a handsome young fellow, comes in, and Sturman goes off in chagrin. On reaching home he finds letters announcing that his brother Cecil is returning from India, having become a victim to the hasheesh habit. These letters describe a remarkable effect of the drug in altering the character of its victims and making them the exact opposite of what they are in a normal state. Observing that Sylvia and Algar are likely to come to an understanding, he one night, in the hope of being stimulated to literary expression, takes a dose of the drug. In the vision that followed he seems to see himself writing at great length. Then he goes to bed. On awaking the next morning he goes to his library and finds the desk and floor littered with sheets of paper.

PART III.

He crossed the room and picked one of them up with a hand that was not very steady, and began to read it. There could be no doubt as to what it was. It was a fragment of one of Sylvia's dream stories written by a master hand. He read the page through, and then picked up some more at random, and went and sat down in his armchair by the ashes of last night's fire and read page after page, disconnected as they were, and yet most evidently parts of one beautiful whole.

Then he laid them on the floor beside him, and strove to collect his thoughts so that he might read the riddle, and bit by bit the remembered fragments of his vision came together and took shape, and then the truth dawned upon him.

What the Calcutta doctor had said about the drug was true. Under its influence he had been the exact reverse of his normal mental self, and the net result of his experiment, as far as he could see, had been the division of his being into two separate entities, one of which was still the sober, practical, commonplace man of affairs, and the other the dreamer of gorgeous dreams, the genius dowered with the supreme gift of literary expression in its highest form and most perfect capacity—and yet for all that an unreality, a spectre that came out of the darkness of a drug-induced slumber to work its wondrous spells and then vanish back into the shadows.

Only too clearly did he see this, for the more he read of his own work the more horribly apparent became the truth that not to save his soul alive, could he in his natural self put two of those glowing, perfectly worded sentences together.

He got up and collected the sheets and put them in order, and then read the story through from beginning to end. He had learned enough of the art by reading to see that it was a literary gem, enough even of itself to found a reputation upon, and that was his work—or at least the work of that other self of his which the potent magic of the drug had called into being.

And if it had done this once why should it not do it many times? Here was Sylvia's own story glorified into a splendid reality and by him! Was not this a proof that this other self of his was in truth that twin soul which hers had, by her own confession, been waiting to meet and mate with?

He folded up the sheets and put them into his pocket. At 11 his brougham came as usual to the door, and he took them to the city and gave them to his confidential clerk to transcribe on his typewriter. That evening he paid a visit to the studio, and asked Sylvia to read his first essay in fiction.

Not quite a year had passed since John Sturman had made his first experiment in visions, and during those swiftly passing

His Latest Wooing Had Not Been in Vain.

months he had lived on earth and in heaven, and not infrequently he had descended into the nethermost hell of human suffering. He had carried on his business affairs as of second nature, yet with an ever lessening interest in them.

That spectre genius of his had won him fame with all its intoxicating accompaniments, and he had no cause to envy Marcus Algar now, either in his new art or his old love, for his own fame was fresher and brighter than his, and Sylvia, all innocent of its terrible origin, had welcomed the awakening of his long-dormant genius as a Heaven-sent revelation; and so his latest wooing had not been in vain.

Sydney's picture, finished at last, under his inspiration, was hanging on the line at Burlington House, the wonder and admiration of the thousands who had read the marvelous romance which he had woven round it, and for him the whole earth had been transfigured—until one of those inevitable hours came when he stood alone with his own reproachful and accusing soul on the edge of the deep, black, unbridgable gulf at which the flower-strewn path of his love and fame must some day infallibly end, for that spectral other self of his had to be fed every day with ever-increasing doses of the poison which ere long must

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

VERY LIMITED SPECULATION, WITH NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

Early Weakness, Followed by a Rally on Covering by Shorts—Further Shipments of Gold—Crop Outlook Steadily Improving—Rock Island's Annual Statement—Bay State Gas and American Tobacco Active Features—A Quiet Closing.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The passage by the Senate of the bill to prohibit the further issue of Government bonds without the express sanction of Congress, although fully expected, tended to further depress prices this morning. Later in the day there was a slight recovery on the covering of short contracts. The Street had the point to-day from several sources that while the Republican platform will not mention gold, it will contain a long statement against the free coinage of silver. The market, however, was intensely dull, and the fluctuations only represented the prevailing uneasiness over the currency situation. Final prices were about the same as yesterday.

July wheat in Chicago declined to 56 cents a bushel, and then rallied, and closed at 57⅝. The recovery was natural, in view of the long-continued decline, amounting to more than 12 cents within thirty days, and was brought about principally through the covering of shorts. The exchange market was firm, and although sales were below the point where gold can be shipped regularly at a profit, $500,000 was withdrawn for to-morrow's steamer. The Weather Bureau's crop report for the week shows the outlook to be generally improved. Railway earnings included a gain of $8,621 for St. Paul for the fourth week in May, the slight increase being explained by the fact that two Sundays were included in the period. The Rock Island annual report shows earnings on the stock equivalent to 3.08 per cent., against 1.26 per cent. last year. The result was reached by a reduction in operating expenses, which were 68.36 per cent., against 72.8 per cent. last year. Salaries, legal expenses, advertising, engineers and foremen's wages, and fuel show large reductions, while repairs, renewals, &c., were considerably increased. The company owes only $594,096, against which it has cash and cash assets in excess of $5,000,000. The Oregon Improvement First Mortgage Bondholders' Protection Committee has recommended the bondholders to deposit their bonds with the Waterbury Reorganization Committee. Among the specialties, Bay State Gas and Tobacco attracted attention. The first named advanced sharply on the announcement that a new bill is to be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to meet the objections contained in the veto message of Gov. Wolcott, and at the same time to afford the company the desired facilities. Tobacco broke in the afternoon on the reduction in the price of "Dice" plug below the cost of production. This is the brand the company uses to fight its competitors with. Other industrials were very slightly changed. Sugar, Chicago Gas, and General Electric ended with small fractional advances, while Distillers' and Leather preferred lost minor fractions. St. Paul lost ⅜, while Rock Island, Northwestern, and Burlington made gains extending to ⅝ in Rock Island. The general list was without noteworthy change.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements 5@4¾ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $99,325,405; balances, $6,612,695; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $344,217.

Money on call in London, 1½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 140,000 ounces at 69@69½@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Exports from Jan. 1	$31,532,319	$2,456,022	$28,325,405
Imports for same period	19,002,312	5,644,217	3,344,217
Net exports	$12,500,006	Def. $3,188,195	Exp. $24,981,188
Net exports to date, 1895	13,010,119		
Net exports to date, 1894	34,011,219		
Net exports to date, 1893	56,022,612		

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short. Reichsmarks at 95¼@95¾ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Chicago	80c premium.	Boston—5c discount.
San Francisco	Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium.	New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, 1-16c premium.
Savannah	Buying, par.	Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—P. F. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, and Gustav E. Kissel of Kessler & Co. of New-York, and Moses Williams, President, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, constituting a committee with power to act in behalf of the Third National Bank, Boston, in the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company, recommend the deposit of those bonds with the Reorganization Committee, of which John L. Waterbury is the Chairman, the terms offered being the result of conferences between the two committees prior to the publication of the plan.

—The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable July 1. The transfer books will close June 13 and reopen July 2.

—The United States Leather Company has declared a dividend of $1 per share on the preferred stock, payable July 1. The transfer books will close June 15 and reopen July 2.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Murray Hill Bank, and Colonial Bank.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.72	.75
Bodie Consolidated	1.45	1.45
Bulwer	.65	.65
Challenge Con	.29	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.20	3.20
Crown Point	2.98	2.90
Gould & Curry	.66	.66
Hale & Norcross	1.55	1.50
Mexican	2.93	2.85
Mono	1.10	1.10
Ophir	.66	.66
Potosi	1.90	1.80
Savage	1.50	1.45
Sierra Nevada	1.70	1.65
Union Consolidated	1.05	1.10
Utah	.99	1.00
Yellow Jacket	1.06	.18
*Asked.	.55	.57

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 3.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.67	.66
Anaconda	.61	.61
Argentum	.50	.50
Isabella	.60	.60
Portland	1.87	1.87
Union	.33	.33¾
Consolidated	.14½	.14¾
Pharmacist	.07	.07
Work	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Alamo	.04¼	.04¼
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Silver State	.01	.01
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150		149	152	262
American Cotton Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛	11¼	11⅝	300
American Cotton Oil pf	64⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛	54½	55	105
*American Sugar Refineries	122	122⅞	121⅞	122⅜	+ ⅛	122⅝	122⅞	25,843
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛	103⅝	103⅞	811
American Tobacco	95	95	95	95		92	95	2
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	65¾	65¾	63⅜	64	— 1⅛	64	64½	13,745
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22	22	21½	22	— ⅛	14½	14⅝	2,057
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛	21⅜	22⅛	1,203
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	27	27	24¼	26½	+ 2¼	17½	17⅝	570
Canada Southern	57	57	57	57		27	27	4,300
Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50	50	50	— 1¼	55	61	100
Chicago Gas, t.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	49⅜	50¼	320
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	67¼	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	— ⅛	15⅞	15⅝	1,930
Chicago & Northwestern	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜	77¼	+ ⅝	67½	67¾	2,200
Chicago & Northwestern pf	104	104½	103⅝	104½	+ ¾	77½	77¾	5,235
C. M. & St. Paul	41	41	40	40	— ¾	104¼	104½	1,785
C. M. & St. Paul pf	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76⅛		148	150	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69⅜	— ⅛	76	76¼	10,520
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33¼	33½	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛	127	127⅝	200
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛	69½	69¾	1,810
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15¼	15½	15	15	— ⅛	51½	54	100
Consolidated Gas Company	155¼	155¼	155¼	155½	+ ¼	15	15⅜	400
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	125¼	124⅜	124⅝	— ⅝	153	156	124
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅛	124⅜	126	319
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	60	60	60	60		60	47⅝	200
Dist. & C. F. all in. paid	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛	60	16	16
Erie, 1st pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛	17	17⅜	4,755
General Electric	32⅜	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+ ⅝	34	35¼	610
Lake Erie & Western	23¼	23½	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅛	33½	33¾	2,870
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	— ⅛	22½	23¼	204
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛	175	178	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	— ⅛	70¼	71	100
Manhattan Con.	102	102¾	101⅞	102¾	+ ⅛	9	9¼	4,592
Metropolitan Traction	105¾	106	105¾	106	+ ⅛	89	91½	500
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95		103	103	2,393
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69		94½	96	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¾	+ ¼	68½	69¼	250
Missouri Pacific	24	24⅝	24	24⅜	— ⅛	24½	25	510
*National Lead Company	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜		24¼	24⅝	1,110
New-Jersey Central	24½	24½	24½	24½		163	165	140
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛	24	24⅜	370
N. Y. Sus. & Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	104	104½	100
Norfolk & Western, 2d in. paid	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	96	97	283
Nor. & West. pf., 2d in. paid	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		8½	9	5
North American	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		4¾	5	100
Northern Pacific 1st in. paid	5	5	5	5		10¼	10½	100
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	47⅛	47⅝	1,602
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15½	15½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛	5	5¼	920
Ontario & Western	14	15⅜	14	15¼	— ⅛	15½	15⅝	14
Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛	14	14⅜	752
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	25½	25⅝	350
Pullman Palace Car Company	158	159½	158	159½	+ ⅛	95	97	1,700
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116		158	160	39
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½		114	117	16
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	10	10½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111¼	115	111¼	115		112	117	35
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅛	42¼	42⅜	300
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼	18¾	19¼	300
Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛	40	42	142
Southern Railway pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛	9	9⅜	210
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛	28⅝	28⅞	200
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8		25⅛	25⅜	3,000
Union Pacific	7¾	7¾	7	7	— ⅛	7⅜	8¼	150
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	7⅜	7¾	450
United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛	5¼	5¾	220
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9		40	42	142
*United States Leather pf	62¾	63⅞	62¾	63⅝	— ⅛	76	77	2,970
United States Rubber	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛	63⅝	63¾	8 820
United States Rubber pf	80	81½	80	81½	— ⅝	21⅜	22⅝	215
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	84¾	84⅜	84¾	— ⅛	81	82	260
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛	16⅝	16⅞	1,920
						84⅝	85	587
Total sales						9⅝	9½	3,809
*Unlisted.								117,104

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	69	69½	69	69		68⅞	69	140,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13				1,000

Bonds.

At. Col & Pac 1st	32¾	Mobile & Ohio new 6s				
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s		1,000	118½			
2,000	118	8,000	118			
5,000	78¼	Nash., C. & St. L. Con				
1,000	78⅝	1,000	100			
500	78⅞	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st				
1,000	79	5,000	131⅛			
1,000	78¾	N. Y. Cent 1st Coup				
1,000	78⅝	2,000	120¼			
1,000	78¾	N Y Cent deb 5s				
1,000	41	5,000	107½			
1,000	40⅝	N. Y. Q. & W Con 5s				
5,000	40⅜	5,000	107¼			
6,000	40⅜	Nor Pac Term 1st				
11,000	40⅝	2,000	109			
10,000	40⅝	3,000	108⅞			
At & Pac inc	40⅝	Nor Pac 1st 6s				
2,000	41	5,000s3	117½			
B'way & 7th Av 1st		Nor Pac 1st Reg				
Consols 5s	115¼	40,000s3	117			
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	116⅜			
5,000	100	Nor Pac Cons 5s Trust				
B, C R & N 1st Collat		Co certfs assented				
Trust 5s	94	3,000	49½			
2,000	102⅝	5,000	49¼			
Canada So 1st Gtd		5,000	49⅜			
3,000	109⅝	17,000	49⅜			
C, B & Q. Neb Ext 4s		Oregon Imp 1st				
4,000s2F	91½	3,000	88			
5,000	91½	Oregon R & N 5s Trust				
Denver Div 4s		Co certfs				
5,000	95	2,000	93			
C, B & Q Deb 5s		Oregon Short Line 6s				
2,000	99	Trust Co certfs				
3,000	99½	4,000	111½			
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust		Ore S L & U N Con				
Co certfs	43	Trust Co certfs				
17,000	42¾	2,000	66			
8,000	42¾	Penn Cos gtd 4½s				
10,000	42⅞	5,000	113½			
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Phil & Read 2d pf inc				
10,000	107	Trust Co certfs				
Chi & N W S F deb 5s,		installment paid				
1933	106	5,000	16			
6,000	104⅞	Phil & Read gen 4s				
C, R I & P ext 5s	110¼	Trust Co certfs stm				
4,000	104⅞	assented				
C. R. I. & P deb 5s	96	2,000	79¼			
3,000	96	1,000	79⅜			
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		1,000	79			
2,000	108	Trust Co certfs un-				
C., C. C. & I 1st		stamped assented				
15,000	108½	5,000	90½			
C., C. C. & St. L. St. L		P., C. & St. L 4½s,				
Div 4s	93	Series A	111⅜			
2,000		1,000				
C. H. V. & Tol 5s		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st				
3,000	84¾	cons 5s	90			
1,000	85¾	4,000	83½			
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Rich & Dan 6s				
3,000	91	2,000	120¼			
East Tenn Reor lien 4-5s		Rio Grande Wn 1st				
1,000	91¾	3,000	75¾			
E. T. V. & G 1st		Rome, W & O Cons				
17,000	111	2,000c	116¾			
Equitable G & Fuel of		St L & S F G M 5s				
Chicago 1st	97	2,000s20F	99			
2,000		St L Southwestern 1st				
Erie gen lien 3-4s	64⅝	1,000	70			
15,000	64¾	St P, M & M 1st, Mont				
5,000	64½	Cent 5s	102½			
Erie 4s prior bds		1,000				
17,000	92⅜	So Pac of N M 1st	105¼			
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		11,000				
31,000	90	So Yuba Wat Co 6s	102¼			
Han & St Jo Cons		2,000				
1,000	117⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s	100			
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		27,000	93			
10,000	69¾	Spokane & Pal 6s Trust				
Ill Cent Western Line		Co certfs	84			
1st 4s	83¾	37,000	83¾			
3,000	102½	10,000	84			
Int & G N 1st		7,000				
5,000	115⅞	Tex & N O Cons 5s	96¼			
Kan & Mich 4s	87	5,000	96½			
14,000	86¾	5,000				
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	87			
Co certfs, ex ma-		1,000	86¾			
tured coupons	95½	1,000	86½			
1,000	115¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	21¼			
Knox & Ohio 1st	21¼	3,000	21			
1,000		10,000	20			
Laclede Gas L Co of St		15,000				
L 1st 5s	79	40,000	20			
2,000	92½	Tol, Peo & Wn 4s				
L S & M So 2d coup		5,000	79			
1,000	116⅛	Union Elev 1st 6s				
L. N. A. & C. Cons		1,000	88			
5,000	100	Union Pac 6s, 1897				
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac		11,000	104			
Western 5s	115	Union Pac 1st, 1898,				
13,000		Trust Co certfs ex				
South Minn Div		matured coups	99¼			
3,000	118½	1,000				
Terminal 5s		Union Pac gold 6s, col				
15,000	113	trust notes	98			
Minn & St L 1st 7s		1,000				
5,000	140¼	U S Cordage Co 1st				
M & St L con 5s		Trust Co certfs	29⅞			
5,000s20F	100¼	U S Leather Co 6s				
Mo, K & East 1st		6,000	111¼			
1,000	92½	1,000	112			
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Wabash 1st 5s				
15,000	82¾	4,000	105¾			
Mo, K & T 2d		2,000	105⅝			
5,000	58¼	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s				
2,000	58	15,000	73¼			
2,000	57	West Shore Gtd 4s				
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		7,000	106¾			
5,000	75	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s				
N Y, C & St L 4s		12,000	112⅞			
2,000	104	West U Col Trust 5s				
		5,000	107¾			
Total sales						$820,500
*Unlisted.						

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The fours, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were $23,600 fours, 1925, coupon, at 116½@116⅝@116⅞, and $3,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 109½@109¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		94½
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	116½	116¾
5s, r., 1904	116½	116⅝
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1898	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..

In State securities $10,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 84.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ¼, to 99; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50¼. Declined—Erie prior lien bonds, 1¼, to 94; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 35⅝, and St. Paul, ¼, to 77¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 64, Illinois Central at 95¾, Reading at 5⅛, Atchison at 14⅝, and Union Pacific at 7⅜. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113 3-16 for money and 113 5-16 for the account.

LONDON, June 3.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £21,000. Money, 1½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is ⅞ per cent. and for three months' bills, 13-16 per cent. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f. 17c. for checks. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 97½c. for the account. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 15-16d per rupee. Bar silver closed at 31 5-16d per ounce.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	182	..
A. & T. H.	56	65
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. Express	114	118
Ann Arbor	8	11
Arbor. pf.	23½	25
Am. T. pf.	99	100
At. & Pac.	⅝	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.-new	2¼	7
*Brooklyn R. T.	103½	104
Brun. Co.	23½	24¾
B. R. & P.	18½	¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	25
Can. Pac.	61½	63
Cent. Pac.	14	9
Chi. & Alton.	157½	15
C. & E. Ill.	41	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	99	99
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
Cleve. & P.	163	..
Col. Cent.	..	..
I. Dev.	1½	2
Col. F. & I.	27	27½
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100
C. & H. Coal	1½	2¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	60
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	32	35
D., L. & W.	161	165
D. & R. G.	12½	13
D.M. & Ft.D.	8	9
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	5½
E.	9	11½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	98
Erie T. & T.	59½	60¾
Ev. & T. H.	29½	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	50
Erie	14	14⅝
Erie 2d pf.	20½	22
F. & P. M.	15	15
F. & P. M. pf.	40	40
Gt. No. pf.	118	122
G. B. & W. t. r.	..	⅛
Homestake	32	..
Ill. Central	93	96
Iowa Central	27½	28
Ill. Steel Co.	62	66
Int. Con. & m-us.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8	8¼
Iowa C. pf.	32½	33½
K. & Mich.	6¾	8
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15½
Keok. & W.	35	40
Lac. Gas, pf.	83	85
Lake Shore	149	153½
Long Island	79	80½
L. N. A. & C.	20	22
L. St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. C. R.	107½	..
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Man. Beach	10	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. Cen.	9¾	..
Mx. Nat.	⅝	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	17¾	19
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	79
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	48½
Mex. & T.	11	11½
Mob. & O.	19½	22
N. C. & St. L.	68	85
*N. Lead pf.	88½	90¼
N. Lin. Oil	15	17
Nat. Starch	..	8
Nat. S. 1st pf.	60	80
Nat. S. 2d pf.	15	20
New Cent. Coal	6¼	8
N.Y. & N.H.	177¾	178
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12½	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31½
N. Y., S. & W.	23½	24
N. W. pf.	69	72
Norfolk So.	12	14
Ohio So.	165	170
Ont. Min.	13	14
Or. Im., t. r.	..	1
Ore. R. & N.	14	20
Ore. R. & N. pf.	330	340
Penn. Coal	6	6
P. & East.	4	6
P. & O. E.	2	2¾
Pitts. & W. pf.	92	95
P., C. & St. L.	15	16½
P., C. & St. L. pf.	53	56½
P. F. W. & C.	163	..
Quicksilver	1¾	1⅞
Quick. pf.	8½	14
Rens. & Sar.	180	190
St. P. & D.	23	25½
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O.	123	125
St. P. & O. pf.	32	37
T. P. & W.	5¼	9
T. St. L. & K. C.	5	6
T. St. L. & K. C. pf.	3	6
U. P. D. & G.	3	3½
U. S. Cord. pf. t. r.	10	10½
U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	20	21
Wabash	6½	7
Wabash pf.	17½	18
Ex. pf.	98	100
*W. U. Beef	7¾	8¼
W. & L. E. pf.	34	37½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	122	123	121⅞	122⅝	11,889
Am. Tobacco Co.	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅞	6,600
Atch., Top. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	100
Chicago Gas	67⅜	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝	860
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	730
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	76¾	77⅜	76⅝	77⅛	2,970
Chi. & Northwest.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	10,190
Ches. & Ohio	16	16	16	16	10
Dist. & Cat. F.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	50
Gen. Electric	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33½	700
Louis & Nash.	49	49⅝	49	49½	600
Manhattan	102	102⅝	101⅞	102¼	1,890
Mo. Pacific	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	260
North American	5	5	5	5	280
Phil. & Reading	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝	10
South. Ry. pf.	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	220
Tenn. Coal & I.	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝	20
Union Pacific	7	7	7	7	60
U. S. Leather pf.	63¾	63¾	62¾	63⅜	730
Wheel. & L. E.	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	100
Western Union	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	10
Total sales					38,330

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	78⅝	79	78⅝	79	$18,000
Nor. Pac. con.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	1,000
Texas Pac. 2d	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	2,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

| |

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SEYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company
4 % Consolidated Bonds.

Over ninety-five per cent. of the total issue of the above-named Bonds having been deposited, the plan has been declared operative. In view of the fact that the right to subscribe to the new securities has lapsed, Bonds may be deposited without further penalty until June 20, 1896.

New-York, June 2, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG.
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

New-York, Boston, } June 3, 1896.

To the Holders of
Oregon Improvement Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 % BONDS.

The undersigned Committee, which was organized in February last for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage Bonds under a Bondholders' protective agreement, recommend the deposit of bonds with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, the terms offered being the result of conferences between the two Committees prior to the publication of the plan.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall St., New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

WHEAT.

If you speculate in it, you are not doing yourself justice if you don't take advantage of our splendid advice and unexcelled facilities.

T. E. Ward & Co.

Bankers & Brokers,
81 AND 83 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
859 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offer not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 43-100 dollars, ($11,095.43.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15th, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Consolidated Fireworks Co.'s Stock
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11353	17631	31779	37648	48210
608	4121	11353	17679	31881	37682	48313
799	4300	11373	17782	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11436	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11823	18363	32588	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18518	32811	39037	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32889	39106	48746
1159	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4964	12169	18911	33033	39206	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39269	48927
1428	5015	12257	19304	33087	39418	49047
1506	5188	12301	19627	33301	39434	49137
1598	5277	12529	19677	33337	39672	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33600	39745	49202
1612	5641	12822	20443	33626	39796	49255
1624	5749	13005	20589	33656	41571	50033
1631	5781	13631	20869	34005	41583	50529
1767	5897	13897	20955	34074	41904	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34090	42297	50576
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50583
1912	6257	14165	21727	34364	42473	50584
1914	6418	14185	21838	34404	42589	50585
2007	6544	14259	28824	34412	42630	50657
2028	6684	14273	29270	34473	43155	50661
2072	6870	14279	29517	34631	43252	51451
2191	7218	14482	29554	34905	43350	51616
2261	7324	14837	29603	35022	43363	51821
2308	7326	14874	29761	35152	44073	51929
2382	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2470	7592	15187	30290	35176	44509	52404
2482	7824	15212	30351	35206	44783	52446
2623	7840	15222	30385	35400	45086	52522
2699	7942	15486	30413	35436	45578	52719
2845	8099	15632	30670	36000	46279	52815
2938	8176	15640	30708	36026	46284	52863
2967	8356	15845	30829	36236	46285	52883
2993	8408	15939	31019	36539	46354	52886
3048	8466	16598	31088	36361	46745	52909
3075	8469	16641	31159	36458	46931	52984
3212	9040	16642	31208	36945	47002	53038
3461	9349	16661	31304	37154	47180	53162
3523	9755	16670	31314	37286	47480	53358
3566	9813	16832	31441	37441	47878	53406
3579	10109	17004	31461			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and forty (340) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
JOHN SCOTT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Spokane and Palouse.
New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. D. HUDSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET, } COMMITTEE.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 36 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, May 29th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1896. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 1, 1896.
The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, June 16, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,128,920.99
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		16,769.71
Overdrafts, as per schedule		2,748.59
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		58,051.80
Other real estate, as per schedule		41,230.95
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		122,611.30
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		108,752.50
Specie, as per schedule		16,237.25
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		159,583.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,797.80	
	$57,910.84	60,708.64
Loss and expense, viz.: Current expenses		13,874.54
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,050.00
		$1,732,538.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$7,578.95	
Exchange	105.38	
Interest	88.44	
Other profits	846.78	
		8,069.55
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,333,124.72	
Demand certificates of deposit	915.00	
Certified checks	18,857.67	
		1,352,897.39
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		12,369.03
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule		25,000.00
Unpaid dividends		203.00
National Bank of Commerce loan		34,000.00
		$1,732,538.97

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 760 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank after the transaction of any business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
F. T. HOPKINS, President.
ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
THOMAS DARLING, 5, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BANK
on the evening of the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$529,263.35
Overdrafts		389.67
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		98,274.63
Stocks and bonds		41,311.60
Specie		23,484.81
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		30,153.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchange		28,080.41
Other items carried as cash		376.50
Current expenses		5,517.41
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
Safe deposit vaults		8,000.00
Over and shorts		121.75
		$770,972.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Profit and loss	$14,085.81	
Discount	7,730.47	
Exchange	331.74	
Interest	2,466.11	
Other profits	2,379.11	
		26,853.24
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$612,433.04	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,068.30	
Certified checks	5,371.88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	245.67	
		619,118.89
		$770,972.13

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and ISAAC W. WHITE, Acting Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank after the transaction of any business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of the said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
ISAAC W. WHITE, Acting Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by deponents the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
I. M. GRENELL,
Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,231,912.42
Liability of Directors (as makers)		15,708.83
Overdrafts		1,065.45
Real estate		39,022.87
Due from National banks	$210,528.41	
Due from bankers	2,105.01	
Stocks and bonds	53,273.75	
Specie	195,782.22	
U. S. legal-tender notes	452,797.00	
Checks for exchanges	98,014.36	
Other cash items	3,946.27	
		1,016,447.02
Current expenses		27,062.51
Furniture and fixtures		18,000.00
Premium account		1,875.72
		$3,351,094.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Discount account	$45,790.86	
Exchange account	53.74	
Interest account	991.55	
Other profits	11,091.12	
		57,927.27
Deposits	$2,356,893.01	
Certificates of deposit	786.90	
Certified checks	40,843.80	
Cashier's checks	3,228.69	
Due National banks	10,993.77	
Due private bankers	4,346.03	
Due corporations	25,000.00	
Due savings banks	150,000.00	
		2,591,592.20
Unpaid dividends		1,575.35
		$3,351,094.82

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I. BOSKOWITZ, President, and FERNANDO BALTES, Cashier, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank.
I. BOSKOWITZ, President.
F. BALTES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.,
26-28 Perry St., New-York, June 2, 1896.
A dividend of One Dollar ($1) Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this company, payable July 1, 1896.
The transfer books of preferred stock will be closed June 15, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened July 2, 1896.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 Cedar St., New-York, will pay on June 2, 1896, to the holders of the Trust Certificates for Duluth & Manitoba Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, Dakota Division, the sum of Twenty-five Dollars on each $1,000 Bond represented by such certificate.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. JULY 6, 1896, for furnishing Powder Shot, Wads, Cotton Waste, Forage, Iron, Steel, Drawn and Lap-welded Steel and Malleable Iron Cylinders, Copper and Brass Tubing, Brass, Bronze, Iron, and Steel Castings, Hardware, Cartridge Copper and Brass, Cupronickel, Pig Lead, Lumber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Glass, Coal, Soap, Chemicals, Strawboards, Paper, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Lieut. Col. J. P. FARLEY, Ord. Dept.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS HIGHER, WITH ONLY MODERATE SPECULATION.

Influenced Chiefly by the Late Advance at the West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Oats Dull and Firmer—Provisions Quiet and Steadier—Cotton Active and Lower—Coffee a Shade Firmer and Quiet.

There was less snap to the grain market, and prices were lower early in the day, but the close showed steadiness, and a fair advance, as influenced by the stronger tone to the Western markets. Provisions declined early, but closed at a slight advance, with a moderate trade. Cotton was active, and offered freely at a sharp decline. Coffee was a trifle better, but without activity.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	22¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	33½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.40 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15¾@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.02½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady at ⅛@¼c advance, but lost ⅝@½c with the West and on local realizing; advanced ⅞@1⅛c on bullish crop news and better late Western markets, closing steady at ⅝@¾c advance, with a fairly active trade....Spot was held at an advance of ¾c, and checked trading; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 9c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 148,089 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 234,174 bushels; receipts, 187,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 244,980 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@¾c and closed firm, with speculation only moderate, and prices influenced by the West....Spot was more active at ¼@¾c advance; sales, 95,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 52,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34⅛@34¾c, free on board, afloat; 12,000 bushels No. 2 yellow and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 25,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, at 36½c, delivered; 1,000 bushels at 34c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 33c, elevator....Receipts, 25,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 257,518 bushels....Clearances hence, 175,789 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 209,950 bushels.

OATS—Contracts met very light demand, and closed steady at ⅛c advance, with other grain....Spot were firmer, and in fair export demand....Sales, 214,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24¾c; No. 3 white at 23¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c, with 60,000 bushels for export, at 26½c, free on board, July 10; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@23⅞c for 1,000 bushels, with 62,000 bushels for export, part at 24¼c, free on board; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 23@24¼c; track white, 24½@28c for 120,000 bushels....Receipts, 143,900 bushels; exports, 63,312 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	...	@...	64
July	1,710,000	62¾@64	63¾
August	10,000	62½@63¾	63⅜
September	935,000	62½@63¾	63⅜
December	345,000	64½@65⅝	65½
Total	3,000,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	...	@...	33½
July	120,000	34 @34½	34⅜
August	...	@...	34⅞
September	105,000	35 @35½	35½
October	25,000	35½@36	36
Total	250,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	...	@...	23
July	25,000	22¾@23½	23½
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow and prices ruled generally weak. Sales, 12,800 bbls, including of City Mills 3,400 bbls, patents, 2,000 bbls clear, 225 bbls extra, and 425 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.80, 900 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.90, 1,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.45, and 750 bbls supers at $2.10....Arrivals, 3,358 bbls and 5,200 sacks; exports, 822 bbls and 8,133 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,184 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western, 39½@40c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 2 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and weak. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60¾@65c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were orders here for one or two lots of 100 bbls prime yellow, over which the buyers were particular as to quality, and for a grade just right would have paid 24c, while having ordinary lots of contract grade offered them at 24c. Beyond this, inquiry was unimportant from exporters. But there was more or less inquiry for prime yellow, in tanks, of which 7 tanks were taken, to arrive, at 22c, by large refiners; also 10 tanks at 22½c and 5 tanks at 22¼c. A sale of 100 bbls prime yellow was made for November delivery at 23½c. There were 1,500 bbls prime yellow sold in New-Orleans, for export, on private terms. In crude, in bulk, sales had been made in Texas at 16c, with further offers to sell choice at that price; near coast points 15½c was bid, and 16½c asked. LINSEED was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 43@44c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 3.—Oil closed $1.07, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.09.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The general list opened weak. Pork was down 15 points, lard 5 points, and bacon 5 points. The receipts of hogs were much larger and exerted the depression. Subsequently there was a little freer speculative buying, with some courage imparted by the advance in wheat; there was a recovery of 17½@20c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 10 points for bacon, with the close near the prices that prevailed on the latest trading of Tuesday. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 29,000 head.

LARD—Weakness prevailed early in the day, with the receipts of hogs exceeding estimates; the decline was 5 points; there was a reaction of 5@7½ points with grain; June at the West closed at 4.10c, nominal; July was at 4.12½@4.17½c, closing at 4.15@4.17½c; September at 4.25@4.32½c, closing at 4.30c bid. Here there was absence of demand; cash was nominal at 4.40c. Sales of 3 tanks on private terms; quoted at 4.40c asked. May option nominal at 4.45c. City steam was steady. Sales of 160 tcs at 4c; also 100 tcs, iron-bound packages, at 4.45c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 4.65c, South American at 5c, compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—There was moderate export interest here, and a fairly steady line of prices, with 300 bbls mess taken. The West was feeble early at slight concessions, to recover, on the advance in grain, 17½@20c, closing with slight reactions, with June at $7, nominal; July was at $6.87½@$7.02½, closing at $7.05; September was at $7.05@$7.22½, closing at $7.20 bid....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9.25 for new; family mess, $10; short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—There was a light business in city meats at generally steady prices. Sales of 50 hxs clear bellies at 4¼c, 500 pickled hams at 9¼c, and 300 pickled shoulders at 4½c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¼c; 10-lb average, 4½c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was slack at the West, but prices were up about 10 points, after some weakness early, closing 5 points above Tuesday's. June closing at 3.70c nominal; July was at 3.70@3.80c, closing at 3.77½c asked; September at 3.82½@3.92½c, closing at 3.90@3.92½c.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers, but choice grades were in reduced supply and held firmly. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11 @$12.

BEEF HAMS—Were without material inquiry, while unsettled in price; $14 was quoted at the West, and $14.50 here.

RICE—Were held here at steady prices. Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4½c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 80,929 head; same time last year, 81,546 head....Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; fairly active; steady to strong; $2.80@$3.40; left over, 500 head. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; opened steady; $2.80@$2.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; weaker; $2.85@$3.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.20@ $3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,176 head; 5@10c higher; $2.75@$3.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,858 head; $2.90@$3.20. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,895 head; active; steady; $2.75@$3.40.

TALLOW—There was a lot of 50 hhds city taken here late on Tuesday at 3 1-16c by the home trade; that was the nominal rate yesterday, while specials were nominal at 3⅛c. Exporters were very quiet and were against meeting the current held rates. While there is a liberal accumulation, it is mostly held by two makers, the others having in good part, sold up through the early part of this month. For country made, demands were light, with sales of very good and prime at 3@3⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet market, without change in the position as to prices, with 4⅛c considered the trading price, although bidding was unimportant. In lard stearine absence of material inquiry, with Western nominal at 5¼c. For oleo oil at Rotterdam 35 florins bid for United, but stocks there exhausted by the business of the previous week.

COFFEE.

Contracts were only moderately active, and closed steady at unchanged prices, to 10 points advance, with a fair local covering demand. Havre was steady at ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig advance to ½ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—June, 250 bags at 11.95c, 250 bags at 12c; September, 500 bags at 10.65c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 11.55c, 250 bags at 11.60c; August, 250 bags at 11.05c, 500 bags at 11.10c; September, 500 bags at 10.85c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.15c, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; January, 500 bags at 10.10c; March, 500 bags at 10.05c; April, 500 bags at 9.95c; total, 5,250 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 March for January; 15 points paid to exchange 500 April for January; total for day, 8,250 bags. Closing prices: January, 10.05@10.15c; February, 10.05@10.10c; March, 10@10.06c; April, 9.95@10.05c; May, 9.90@10c; June, 11.95@12.06c; July, 11.55@11.60c; August, 11.05@11.10c; September, 10.65@10.70c; October, 10.30@10.40c; November, 10.20@10.30c; December, 10.15@10.20c.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Charles Buek Sells a House on Seventy-Second Street—Auction Sales.

Mr. Charles Buek has sold to a well-known west side resident, whose name is withheld for the present, the second of his unfinished houses, namely, 239 West Seventy-second Street, 33 by 60 by 102. The house has a brick and limestone front, and was sold at $98,500.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for F. S. Marden the four-story stone and brick dwelling, 20 by 56 by extension by 100.8½, 314 West 89th St., for $30,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennedy sold, under foreclosure, to A. Cary, at $80,979, the property at 232, 234, 236, and 238 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 302.8 feet east of Eighth Avenue. No. 232 is a three-story brick dwelling, 24.10½ by 98.9. Nos. 234, 236, and 238 comprise a two-story and mansard brick building and a six-story brick factory, 74.7½ by 108.9. To Archer V. Pancoast, as trustee, plaintiff, he sold, under foreclosure, the three-story brick dwelling 47 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 451.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

Mr. William W. Fogg sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Randolph Guggenheimer, at $29,625, two four-story brick buildings, 28½ and 30 Front Street, 37.11½ by 73.9 by 37.8 by 70.9.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Julius Schwarze, at $3,100, the lot on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 322.87 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 68.70 by 25 by 80 by 47.47.

At the Real Estate Exchange salesroom, 59 Liberty Street, Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold, at executors' sale, to Broner Schoentower, at $10,300, the three-story and basement dwelling house and lot, 933 Second Avenue, west side, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, 21.4 by about 50 by 80.

Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at executors' sale, to John Boland, at $31,950, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 145 West Forty-fourth Street, 24.6 by 100.5. To Joseph Kennedy, at $24,100, they sold the four-story and basement brick store and tenement 50 Madison Street, 32 by 52.9.

The tract of 80 acres on North Broadway and Odell Avenue, at Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, which Messrs. Harnett offered, was withdrawn from sale after a bid of $865 per acre had been made.

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred D. Lind, referee, 102 West Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 97, four-story brick tenement and store.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward Van Ingen, referee, 129 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story and basement brick and brownstone flat.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sale, 28 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement dwelling.

By William S. Lalor, partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, West Fifty-first Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 335 feet west of Second Avenue, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 9 Prince Street, 15 by 85 by 15 by 84, three-story brick building.

On the Premises.—By David Swits, referee, foreclosure sale, Marian Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, south half of Lot 326, map of Washington Ville, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 141 and 143 Fifth Avenue, for a ten-story brick store and lofts, by Henry Corn of 48 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $200,000.

Broadway and Pearl Street, for a fifteen-story office building, by the Central Syndicate Building Company of New-York, owner; cost, $800,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to the Boulevard, for eight five-story brick flats and stores, by Herman Schmuck and Michael Schmuck, owners; cost, $100,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 320.10 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for five four-story brick tenements, by Benjamin Mead of Irvington, N. J., owner; cost, $70,000.

No. 148 Fourth Avenue, West, for a two-story brick store and stoop, by John M. Mitchell of 60 West Eightieth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 81 feet north of Freeman Street for a three-story frame tenement, by Benton E. Wells of 424 East Eightieth Street; cost, $5,500.

Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner, for a one-story brick store, by John O'Rourke, owner; William Schweckert, 511 East Sixteenth Street, lessee; cost, $1,200.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of Fifth Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Henry C. Wyand of 2,128 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $7,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 100 feet east of Briggs Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mary A. O'Brien of 2,262 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $7,000.

Main Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Robert J. Howe of Westchester, owner; cost, $3,000.

Anderson Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southeast corner, for a two-story frame stable, by August Kirchner of 2,308 Bassford Avenue, owner; cost, $300.

No. 212 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, by Michael Lieberman of 390 Powell Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $25,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 47.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shop and store, by Bentley & Tremont, lessees, 1,581 Madison Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Summit Avenue, west side, 235 feet south of Devoe Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by John F. Kaiser, owner; cost, $4,000.

Plans for a fifteen-story brick and steel office building to be erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, for the Central Syndicate Building Company of this city, were filed to-day.

The building will be known as the Central Bank Building, and will cost $800,000.

The Central Bank formerly occupied quarters in the building which occupied the lot on which the new building is to be erected.

No. 1,668 Broadway, between Bay and Bernard of 112 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and office; cost, $3,000.

No. 136 West Houston Street, by the N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 4,195 Third Avenue, by R. J. A. Pasternack, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,300.

No. 53 Crosby Street, by George G. Williams of 34 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse; cost not given.

No. 140 Rivington Street, by Fischel Weintraub of 140 Rivington Street, owner, alterations to a two-story attic and basement brick dwelling and baths; cost, $5,000.

No. 48 West 45th Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, by Peter J. Ryan of 307 West Forty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 3.

WALKER ST, 72 to 76; Heyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Johnston Livingston $100

ELIZABETH AND HESTER STS, s w corner, 48.2x55; Andrew A. Brenner and William H. Harris, trustees, to John Hassall 31,000

JOHN ST, s s, adjoining lands of Susan Clark, 23.11x20x24x19; United States Trust Company, as trustee, &c., to the Woodbridge Company 2,500

PARK ROW, 82, 1-9 part; Louis B. Rader to Ida L. Rader 1

EAST BROADWAY, 182, and 181 Division St; Elias Kempner and others to Harry Fischel 45,000

BROADWAY, 830, 1-8 part; Edmund B. Ogden to Thomas Dooner 17,000

SAME PROPERTY, all title; Thomas Dooner to Emil Bloch 1

SAME PROPERTY, all title; W. Irving Clark and another, executors of R. S. Clark, to Thomas Dooner 119,101

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel H. Bevan to Ferdinand H. Mela 1

SAME PROPERTY; Emil Bloch and another to Samuel H. Bevan 1

FORSYTH ST, w s, 157 ft s of Houston St, 28x66.7; Ambrose Christ, as executor, &c., to Edward Fehleisen 1

BROOME ST, 246; isador Schiveck and wife to Bernard Shlanowsky 35,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 143d St, 19.11x100; the New-York Life Insurance Company to Catherine C. Mason 1

77TH ST, s s, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 87.6x102.2; Joseph Hamerschlag and wife to James Livingston 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Decatur Av, 60.6x108.10x50x37.6x110x153.11; Francis W. Smith, trustee, to Edwin Langdon 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 48.2 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x109.11x20x107.1; Charles Donohue, referee, to Benjamin A. Williams and another 27,000

14TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125x103.3; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 1

6TH ST, s s, 76.11 ft e of 2d Av, 23.1x24.8x22.11x24.3, ½ part; Charles Leviness and wife to Harrier Nixon 1

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Mary A. O'Neil to Eleanor R. King 1

GODEN AV, n w, part of Parcel 28, map of Highbridgeville, part Devoe Farm, 25x—; Edward N. Garland to Leonora T. Garland 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x150; Mary A. Sheldon to R. Camella Williams 7,000

LOTS 27 to 33, Block 518; Lots 34 to 40 and 47, Block 517, map of property of James L. Parshall, 23d Ward; James W. Cornish and wife to Emil Schaefer 30,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 25.4x31.10x25.8x51.10; Samuel F. Cowdrey to Augustus C. Pransioli 1

WEST END AV, 695; Morris D. Stevens and wife to Mary L. Bowler 1

122D ST, 158 East; Phoebe Weldenkeller to Howard Conkling 16,500

8TH AV, 94; Resolvert N. Goodrich, trustee, to James I. Barr 16,750

27TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 9th Av, 21.1x98.9; Mary G. Costigan to Henry Meinken 12,600

GREENWICH ST, 62, and 63 Washington St; John Froehlich to John Froehlich, Jr., and others, ¼ part 10

PARK AV, e s, 49.3 ft n of 35th St, 24.8 x80; William M. Martin and wife to Colgate Hoyt 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9 x22.7x irregular; Charles D. Chase to Ella I. Chase 1

6STH ST, n s, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Daniel S. Decker and wife to Daniel W. Smith 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100x100.8; Lucy H. Fifield to Samuel W. B. Smith 1

46TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Mary Maria to Michael Mara 1

101ST ST, n s, 242.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 32.8x100.11; N. Emerson Mead to Edward J. Moloughney 1

WEST 11TH ST, 271; Frederick Hack to William A. Hannessen and wife 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; same to Elizabeth Luke 1

BRONX TERRACE and 12th Av, s e corner, 50x105; Hannah Halpin to Martha Halpin 1

55TH ST, n s, 197.1 ft w of 1st Av, 53.6x100.5; Charles R. Price and wife to Frances White 1

44TH ST, n s, 469.10 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Charles E. Safford to William F. Osborn 1

53D ST, n s, 214 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Thomas Markey and others to Mary A. Markey 1

86TH ST, 444 East; Henry Kohla to Emma Kohla 1

48TH ST, s s, 618.8 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Clara A. Phillips to Asher L. Phillips 1

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Herbert Egerton to F. N. Howland 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,706; Frances Hentz to Josephine Pfeiffer 1

102D ST, 219 East; Antonia Nacht to Max Teiger 1

11TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Francis J. Hellmann and wife to John J. Pollock 1

114TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Garafalo and wife to Raffale Julliano 1

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, to Moses Ehrenreich and another 24,750

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; Eliza T. Norton and another to Anna C. Brintzinger and another 22,250

UNION AV, e s, 166.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 16.8x108.8x16.10x110.9; Frederick W. Brand and wife to George B. Deacon and another 4,500

PONTIAC ST, n e corner of Robbins Av, 105x50; George Vogler and wife to Pankratz Stremglein 6,000

RYER AV, w s, 195.10 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x267.7x52.4x285.9; Alfred Siegman to Isaac Mansfield 1

LOT 224, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael Gorman .. 1,300

LOTS 62 and 63, map of University Heights; Nordi Henry M. MacCracken and wife to Josephine B. Corea 3,350

LOTS 245 and 250, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to William Strachen and another 2,260

LOT 221, same map; same to A. L. Smith 1,140

JACOB ST, n s, 250 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x112; Catharine O'Keefe to M. C. Dyer and another 10

INWOOD AV, w s, 200 ft s from an avenue in Inwood Av, 100x169x—x190; Alfred Siegman to Isaac Rothschild 1

BOSTON AV, n s, 340.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 23.11x60.6x105.10x107.11; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies 1

VILLA AV, w s, 309.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; William Gully and wife to Andrew J. Connell 1,000

102D ST, 158 West; Frank E. Heath and another to Philip B. La Roche 10

133D ST, 138 West; Frank X. Sadlier, as receiver, to Herman Knobloch 19,850

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x100; n s of 180th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Albert L. Foss to R. J. Leaycraft and another 1

170TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Grand Av, 170 ft to Manhattan Av by 201.10 ft to 119th St; Johnston Livingston to Hyman Sonn and another 1

184TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Dudley Stewart to Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association .. 5,300

184TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; David Stewart to Margaretha Zeitler 2,675

3D AV, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112x91.6x100x142.1; George F. Johnson and wife to Clarence W. Gaylor 100,000

46TH ST, s s, west line of 5th Av, 25x Melrose South, 25x106.6; Alfred Siegman to Isaac Rotschild 1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 455.4 ft from n of Benwick property, Lot 10 and part of Lot 11, map of building lots of R. L. Daly; Isaac Rotschild and wife to Lawrence Davies 1

COLLEGE AV, e s, adjoining land of E. E. Morgan, 50 ft s of 140th St, 25x55; Patrick Mulligan and wife to Edward Fitzgibbon 4,500

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100; J. J. Brown and wife to L. K. Baker 1

LOTS 247 and 248, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Charles Blyth .. 2,260

LOTS 128 to 129 and 261 to 264; same map; same to Edmund Rothfeld 10,040

LOTS 280, map of Van Nest Park; same to Levin Gustavson and wife 440

LOTS 593, 594, and 624 to 631, map Section C of Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John A. Knox 1

LOTS 31 to 36 and 223 to 225, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; James Henderson to Henry C. Henderson 1

LOTS 31 to 36, 219 and 220, same map; John H. Clapp, referee, to James Welton 1,870

LOTS 223 to 226, same map; same to same 1,915

ELLIOTT AV, at n e corner of lands of Daniel Coyle, 25x100; Peter Polchinski and wife to Richard Rusk 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

BROOKER, William E., and Isaac L. Dunn and wives to Frederick Boss; s s of Tremont Av, 290.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year 500

BREITZINGER, Anna C., and George F. George to Eliza T. Morton; e s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 3 years 3,000

BEVAN, Samuel H., to Emil Bloch; $30 Broadway, 1 year 50,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year 21,000

BLOCH, Emil, to Thomas Dooner; same property, 8 months 14,000

CHASE, Ella Irwin, to Williamanna Loring; s e corner of Broadway and 56th St and other property, 1-6 part, 3 years 40,000

COLE, John B., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 124th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 95,000

CORSA, Josephina, to Henry M. MacCracken and wife; Lots 62 and 63, map of University Heights, 5 years 2,000

CONKLING, Theodore, to Dumelien Schaick; 7th Av, s e corner of 14th St, 1 year 4,000

DOONER, Thomas, to executors of Richard Dooner deceased; e s of Broadway, 148.10 ft s of 13th St, 3 years 115,000

EVANS, Henrietta W. and Frank O., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 130th St, 508.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 2,500

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Jane Potter, executrix, &c.; n s of 100th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 4 years 5,500

FISCHEL, Harry, to Solomon H. Kohn; 181 Division St and 192 East Broadway, 1 year 32,000

SAME to Elias Kempner and others; same property, 1 month 14,000

FEHLEISEN, Edward, to Commonwealth Insurance Company; 207 Forsyth St, 3 years 19,000

GORMAN, Michael, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 224, map of Undercliff Terrace, &c., 3 years 780

HANNESSEN, William and Lizzie, to Frederick Hack; 271 West 114th St, 3 years 14,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of 8th Av and 137th St, 6 months 5,000

HASSALL, John, to trustee for Thomas Morton, deceased; s w corner of Elizabeth and Hester Sts, 1 year 13,000

HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, and wife to Henry Oppenheimer; s s of 77th St, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av 1 year 60,000

KNOX, John A., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 593 and 624 to 631, map of Section C of Vyse estate, 1½ years 33,500

SAME to Judson S. Todd; n e corner of Intervale Av and Freeman St, 1 year .. 24,000

SAME to same; n s of Freeman St, 81 ft e of Intervale Av, 1 years 20,500

SAME to same; n w corner of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, 1 year 23,000

LITTLE, Agnes, to John F. Hegelein; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 175.1 ft s w of Lot 90, map of Morrisania, &c., 2 years .. 2,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamerschlag; s s of 77th St, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 13,500

LANGE, Charles, to Harry Strasbourger; s s of 11th St, 275 ft w of 3d Av; also 102 and 104 East 11th St, lease, installments 750

LUKE, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; 275 and 277 West 114th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 2,500

LEVY, Maurice, to Secondino Ragozino; 29 Mulberry St, 2 years 1 month 420

COHEN, Esther, to Chebra Ezras Achim Anschai Kiev; 102 Orchard St, 3 years .. 420, 480

STEIN, Conrad, to Charles F. Petry; 154 West 65d St, 5 years 2,500

THE MOUNT MORRIS CO-OPERATIVE Building Loan Association to William D. Herzog; 840 10th Av, s w corner of 56th St, 3 years $2,000, 2,250

MASON, Catharine C., to New-York Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Convent Av, and 143d St, 3 years 25,000

MEINKEN, Henry, to Mary G. Costigan; n s of 27th St, 174 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 8,000

PERUSS, Bernardine and William, Jr., to Greenleaf K. Sheridan, trustee of Frederick H. Jackson; s s of 34th St, 122 ft ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 7,500

NIXON, Harriet, to Charles Leviness and another; s s of 6th St, 76.11 ft e of 2d Av, one-half part, 1 year 2,200

STRACHAN, William, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 245, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years .. 678

SPECKMAN, Dora L., to Dora Scholtz; 366 West 32d St, 3 years 10,000

SCHAEFER, Emil, to John W. Cornish; Lots 27 to 33, Block 518, and Lots 34 to 40 and 47, Block 517, map of James L. Parshall, 23d Ward, demand 13,500

SAME to same; same property, demand. 28,000

THE ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; unnamed street, n e s, 50 ft wide, on map of Union Hill Farm, at Fordham, runs from Lot 10, on said map, to road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 1 year 43,000

BLISS, Eliphalet W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 27 and 29 West 31st St, 3 years 55,000

WILLIAMS, P. Camilla, to Mary A. Sheldon; w s of Washington Av, 100 ft s of 180th St, 2 years 5,000

BENTEL, Maria, and Charles, to James Gray; n s of 76th St, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,000

CREGAN, Cornelia W., and Annie A., to Sarah E. Coley; Elwood and Hillside Sts, centre intersecting lines, 2 years .. 6,000

DEACON, George B., and wife to F. William Brand and wife; e s of Union Av, 166.2 ft s of Westchester Av, installments 3,500

DECKER, Charles B., and wife to Charles B. Hart; s s of Home St, or 167th St, 90 ft w of Tinton Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 9,000

EHRENREICH, Berman, and Moses to Alfred N. Beadleston and William L. Skidmore, trustees, &c.; n s of 115th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 20,000

GAYLOR, Clarence W., to George F. Johnson; e s of 3d Av, 112 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 50,000

GUSTAVSON, Levin, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 280, map of Van Nest Park, 8 years 220

JENKINS, John J., to the executors, &c., of Sarah S. Campbell; e s of Madison Av, 106 ft n of 80th St, 1 year 10,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 122d St, 80 ft w of Park Av, (four mortgages,) 1 year 67,000

MARA, Michael, to Denis Farrington; 420 West 46th St, 3 years 5,000

OSBORN, William F., to Levis W. Minford; n s of 44th St, 469.10 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 5,000

POLLOCK, John J., to Francis J. Hellmann; n s of 114th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

REMLEIN, Matilda, to Adolph Bach; e s of Brook Av, 75 ft e of 142d St, 3 years 380

SILVERSTEIN, Mitchel, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w sof Fox St, 229 ft s of 167th St, 1 year 3,000

SPIELDOCH, Philip, to Levi H. Mace; s s of Shell St, Lots 782 and 783, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 600

Thomas, John L., to Hudson P. Rose; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 130.1 ft s of West Farms Road, Commonwealth Av, e s, 211 ft s of West Farms Road, (five mortgages,) 5 years 1,625

WERFELMAN, George H., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Madison Av, s w corner of 133d St, 1 year 9,000

WOLFARTH, William, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 158th St, 2 years 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Harry, to Mark Ash $1

BRINCKERHOFF, Maria, to Caroline J. Clarke 3,273

HASSEY, Emile A., executor of George Steinbrecher, to executors of Conrad Muller 9,169

SANDS, R. Aymar, executor of Philip S. Miller, to Sarah Aiken (four assignments) 51,330

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Agnes Marie 12,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John Haven 3,000

SAME to Ernest Josepthal, trustee 6,000

SAME to Ashley A. Froude 12,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Sereno S. Ford .. 1

BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Clara Carpenter 4,450

BAUNERT, Christine, to Philip Klingsmith 3,000

HOLZHAUSEN, Charles H., to Eugenie M. Chargois 650

ISENBERGER, Louis, and others, trustees of Rosina Blum, to trustees for Albert L. Blum 1,550

KIRK, Mary C., and another, trustees of John Roberts, Jr., to Mary M. Stone 3,500

KING, John A., to Mary R. King 1

KLINGMAN, Frederick, to Frederick L. Stine 3,000

SAME to same 3,000

MULLIGAN, Patrick, and wife to Susanna L. W. Marshall 1

MONSON, Alonzo C., executor, &c., of David D. Withers, to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee of R. B. Withers 1

MARTIN, Christina, Bertha Leggus .. 2,650

NEILSON, Mary, to Frederick W. Meyer. 1,000

PAGE, Hastings E., to trustee of John Roberts, Jr., deceased 350

POTTER, Howard, and others, trustees of Rachel B. Brown, to trustee for Rachel Brown 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emily W. Swan, trustee, &c. 5,000

VICTOR, Henrietta J., to executor of Albert Steinway 4,000

WYNKOOP, Francis S., executor of Julius Minett, to Mary Gilmour 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CLINTON ST, e s, whole front between Water and South Sts, 147x60; William Maass against Jarvis & Co., owners and contractors $255

61ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradley & Currier Company against M. L. Rhein, owner; Lyons & Shea, contractors 273

WATER ST, 340; Robert Turner against Giuseppe Moglia and John Buzze, owners; Giuseppe Moglia, contractor 1,600

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x 100; Vermont Marble Company against W. W. Taylor, owner and contractor ... 393

19TH ST, 241 East; Richard H. L. Osthoff against Maria J. Williams, owner and contractor 60

BROADWAY, 1,512 to 1,530; H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company against Oscar Hammerstein, owner and contractor .. 2,682

Lis Pendens.

99TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x 100.11; Elizabeth W. Burke against George W. Eggers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

135TH ST, s s, and East River, runs n 161.5x w 40x s 145.5x w 75x s 16 to 135th St x115; P. Sanford Ross against Grant L. Nichols and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 101.11 ft n of 152d St, 17x irregular; Elizabeth W. Whittock against the Jacob & Skinner Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

46TH ST, n s, 327 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.4; George F. Koelsch against Edward Koelsch and others, (partition.)

LIBERTY ST, 112; Jefferson M. Levy against Elizabeth W. Chanler, (specific performance.)

71ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Patrick Donahue and another against Jennie Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

British Millionaires Buying the Mines in This Country.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—The mining properties in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, known as Le Roi, War Eagle, and Iron Mask mines, have been sold to capitalists in London, England. Le Roi mine brought $5,000,000; the War Eagle, $2,000,000, and the Iron Mask $1,000,000.

ELGIN Ill., June 3.—George S. Chisholm of this city, now at Salt Lake City, sends word that the Centennial Eureka mine, in which he is largely interested, has been sold to an English syndicate for $4,000,000. The mine is about thirty miles south of Salt Lake City, and has been paying heavy dividends.

BUTTE, Mon., June 3.—The statement was made to-day on apparently reliable authority that the entire property of the Anaconda Mining Company has passed into the possession of an English syndicate represented by Mr. Hamilton Smith. Marcus Daly, the General Manager, consented to retain an interest and remain as manager. The syndicate, it is said, has acquired all of the Haggin and Hearst interests in the company. The consideration is unknown, but it is said to be on a basis of $45,000,000.

The Most Steadfast.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The man who has a small mind seldom changes it.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

NO. 28 WEST 72D ST.,

4-story high-stoop dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, lot 20x102.2,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896,

at the Exchange Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, 111 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—The store and lofts 8 Bowery; good business stand; will rent together or separately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 86 4th Av.

TO LET—First floor of 46 Hudson St.; good stand for restaurant or barber's shop. T. M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 86 4th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

4% MONEY.
Unlimited funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COTTAGES AT LONG BEACH, L. I.
Twenty-three miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished Cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.

FOR RENT, AT MANHASSET, L. I.; 1¼ MILES from station, (Great Neck); 30 minutes by rail to city; large, handsome stone house on Cow Bay, fully furnished; all improvements; well shaded grounds; out-buildings; icehouse filled and garden planted; $600 for season. Call or address P. A. TRAVERS, Manhasset, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON NEAR COOPerstown, N. Y.—Dower House; fully and handsomely furnished; delightfully situate on Otsego Lake, with garden, outbuildings, and private dock. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, 50 Pine St.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—A cliff cottage, furnished; bed, table linen, blankets; eleven rooms; sanitaire plumbing; gas; veranda; near beach; boats; good hotel; moderate rent.
E. JOHNSON, 65 West 56th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CECIL VERA KIEFERDORF, plaintiff, against FREDERICK F. KIEFERDORF, defendant.—Action for a divorce; trial desired in New-York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23rd, 1896.

JAMES LINDSAY GORDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, New-York City.

To Frederick F. Kieferdorf, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated May 27th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on said date.

JAMES LINDSAY GORDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my28-1aw6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BURNS & BARCLAY COMPANY vs. METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1896.

WELCH & DANIELS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 147 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New-York, dated the 5th day of May, 1896, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said city.

WELCH & DANIELS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, present P. O. Address, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. My7-1aw6wTh

KILPATRICK, MARGARET H.—The people of the State of New-York, to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET H. KILPATRICK, formerly carrying on business under the firm name of Kilpatrick & Roylance, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., and there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of J. Boyce Smith, assignee of above named Margaret H. Kilpatrick, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court of the State of New-York, this 15th day of May, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY,
Clerk.

RICHARD B. KELLY,
Attorney for Assignee,
237 Broadway, New-York City.
my21-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ANNIE E. BOGLE against CHARLES R. BOGLE.—Summons, action for a divorce.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1896.

WILLIAM E. COOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.

To Charles R. Bogle, defendant:

The foregoing summ